

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

13,635

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1975

Established 1887

In Last 6 Weeks, Despite Denial

Soviet-Egypt Arms Flow Seen

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—The United States has resumed regular shipments to Egypt during the last six weeks despite President Sadat's repeated denials of renewed deliveries, according to Western diplomatic, European and Arab sources.

The sources said that the deliveries were part of a contract for arms that the Russians had held back on since last spring. They said that there were no signs of a large inflow of the sophisticated warplanes and other equipment that the Russians have refused to give Mr. Sadat in the past.

The Russians have, however, stationed four advanced MIG-23 fighters in Egypt, according to Communist and Western sources. The high-altitude fighters are being flown out of Cairo and Assiut on reconnaissance missions by Russian pilots and are not under Egyptian control.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko did not sign a new arms deal during his visit to Cairo last week. But he did hold out the promise of at least one squadron of MIG-23 fighter-bombers for Egypt if Russian-Egyptian relations continue to improve, according to a reliable intelligence source here.

There is a strong debate within the diplomatic community here over whether Egypt already possesses a squadron, or 18, MIG-23s, an air-superiority fighter known by the NATO code name Foxbat. East European sources assert that a MIG-23 squadron was turned over to the Egyptians after a squadron was given last year to Syria. Western intelligence sources have confirmed the presence in Syria of MIG-23s.

A second squadron of MIG-23s was turned over to Syria recently under "a new contract" similar to the one that Mr. Gromyko reportedly dangled before Mr. Sadat, it was reported here.

Construction of Egyptian fortifications in the Sinai, a recent cooperation pact with Iran and an expected deal for helicopters with a British company also indicate that Mr. Sadat is in a stronger long-term military posture than he is publicly indicating.

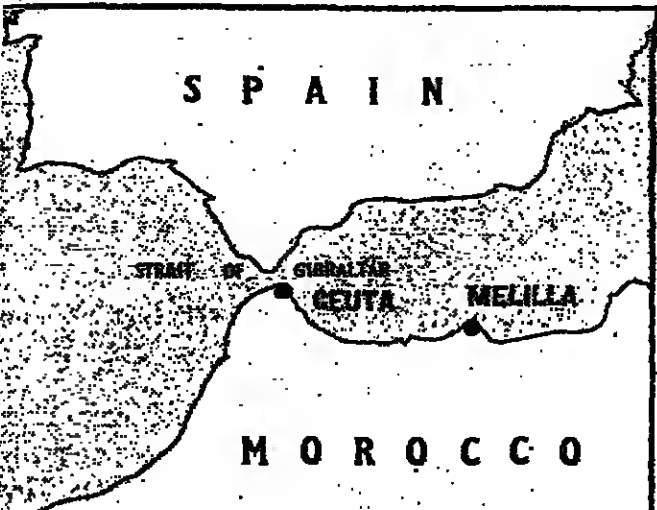
With Mr. Kissinger due to arrive in Israel tomorrow in search of further Israeli withdrawals in the Sinai, Mr. Sadat is said by diplomatic analysts to want to encourage Israeli flexibility, which would be brooded by public discussion of Russian arms deliveries.

The United States appears to be edging away from the reversion of the resumption of Russian arms or unwilling to discuss them publicly.

The Russians evidently feel a need to counterbalance the political damage being done them in other Arab countries by Mr. Sadat's repeated complaints about arms and are discreetly encouraging reports in other Arab capitals that new arms have arrived here.

The Soviet Union has been sparing with arms deliveries to Egypt since Mr. Sadat expelled 15,000 Russian military advisers in July, 1972.

During the October 1973 war, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Spain Sends Ships and Planes to North African Enclaves

BARCELONA, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Spain sent ships and helicopters to North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in a show of support against Moroccan claims to the port cities.

The government said that naval vessels, including two destroyers, attack transport ships and two submarines, and three helicopter units arrived at the two ports last night.

The military movements coincided with mounting internal pressure in Spain for a wave of strikes and protests.

Letter to UN

Morocco, which has already claimed to Spain's phosphate-rich Sahara Province, addressed the United Nations General Assembly Feb. 8.

Mr. Herrera said that the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla are "several offshore islands" he said as belonging to Morocco.

Spanish rule in Ceuta dates from 1581 and in Melilla from 1565. The population of Ceuta is 45,000 and Melilla's is 35,000.

Mr. Herrera said that the decision to send the warships to Ceuta and Melilla was made at Friday's Cabinet meeting.

He said that the Spanish government is firm in its determination to turn back the Moroccan claims as an

attack on national unity and the territorial integrity of Spain and is ready to use whatever legitimate means are necessary.

Mr. Herrera also said that the government was ready to get tough with the strikers and protesters plaguing Spain. Strikes are illegal.

The first apparent application of the new policy was yesterday when the Education Ministry closed down Valladolid University for the remainder of the academic year.

The school has been a center of political protests and demonstrations for the last month. There have been clashes between students and police.



WAITING FOR HELP—Cambodian government soldiers wait in a boat to be evacuated.

Kissinger Is Beginning A New Tour of Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is heading for the Middle East on an exploratory mission that he hopes will lead to a further interim agreement between Israel and Egypt next month.

Seeking to dampen any expectations that a breakthrough will occur on the five-day tour of the Middle East—to be followed by five days in Europe—Mr. Kissinger said today in an interview that this trip "will not yield results."

Rather, he said before his departure tonight, he is going to the area "to get a feel for the real convictions of the chief protagonists."

"After I've had this, I will come back here, formulate an American view on the matter and then return to the Middle East and conclude the negotiations," he said in an interview with the Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation. His second trip is being tentatively planned for early next month.

This may be Mr. Kissinger's last one-man mediation effort in the Middle East, at least for some time.

Pressure has mounted for the reconvening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East and Mr. Kissinger has indicated that a new Geneva meeting seems inevitable whatever the outcome of his coming "shuttle diplomacy."

Mr. Kissinger said in the interview that he did not expect his latest mediation effort to fail but added: "I have always said that, at some point, Geneva should be reconvened."

Everything depends, he said, "on the framework within which Geneva should be reconvened."

He said the United States believed that "a successful next step" in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, "would create a better framework for Geneva."

Mr. Kissinger and his top Middle East aides have contended that a Geneva conference that followed a successful Egyptian-Israeli accord would be dominated by an atmosphere of accommodation between Arabs and Israelis. This would improve the chances for Geneva talks to make progress, they believe.

Mr. Kissinger's first stop, after a refueling of his Air Force jet in Britain, will be at Tel Aviv tomorrow night. He will meet with Premier Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres tomorrow night and again on Tuesday to probe Israel's bargaining position.

Mr. Kissinger will go to Cairo Wednesday. He also will visit Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, confer with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva and give briefings to French, West German and British leaders. He may also meet the Shah of Iran in Zurich.

U.S. Rockets in Oman

SALALA, Oman, Feb. 9 (NYT)—A shipment of U.S. Tow anti-tank missiles arrived recently in Oman, informants reported last week, and two U.S. military men have arrived to provide the Omanis with instruction in their use.

Other private American companies already in Saudi Arabia on military and related projects are Lockheed Aircraft and Raytheon. AVCO is training and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Families To Evacuate Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 9 (AP)—The families of American diplomats have been told to prepare for departure this week from besieged Phnom Penh, which is short of food, fuel and ammunition, a U.S. official said today. France and Japan also are planning evacuations.

Ambushes and insurgent mines in the Mekong River shipping channel from South Vietnam are preventing supply convoys from reaching the capital. About 15 vessels have been sunk in a week.

In South Vietnam, the government command reported that its forces suffered heavy losses in a battle northwest of Saigon but dealt the North Vietnamese a severe setback near Danang. Saigon officers said both battles resulted from South Vietnamese operations designed to preempt North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks during and after Tet, the four-day lunar new year, which begins Tuesday.

The American source in Phnom Penh said that only about six wives of U.S. officials were in the city and that they would leave on regular flights during the week. More than 150 French citizens also will fly out and the Japanese Embassy plans to evacuate families and nonessential staff personnel.

The Khmer Rouge rebels control the Mekong River banks for much of the shipping route from South Vietnam. Roads leading into Phnom Penh were cut long ago. Government operations are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

IRA Announces New Cease-Fire To Start Today

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—The outlawed Irish Republican Army announced tonight that it will restore a cease-fire in Britain and Northern Ireland, effective from 6 p.m. tomorrow.

In a brief announcement, the IRA said that in view of discussions which had taken place between its political envoys and British officials, an effective arrangement had been reached to insure that there would be no breakdown of a new truce.

The IRA statement said: "In the light of discussions which have taken place between representatives of the Republican movement and British officials on an effective arrangement to insure that there is no breakdown of a new truce, the Army Council of the Irish Republican Army has renewed the order suspending offensive military action. Hostilities against crown forces will be suspended from 6 p.m. Monday, Feb. 10, 1975."

A Christmas truce was ended by the IRA on Jan. 16, after 25 days, and had been established after continuous secret talks between British officials and envoys of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political organization.

The Christmas truce gave Northern Ireland its longest period of peace since the IRA campaign to drive British troops from Northern Ireland began more than 5 1/2 years ago.

Government sources said tonight that there had been no new concessions to prompt the cease-fire renewal, which came as a surprise to security forces.

The sources said the truce as a face-saving move by the IRA in the wake of the Irish Republic's public government over 15 hunger strikers, who are getting little public sympathy. It was not known whether the cease-fire would end the five-week hunger strike or whether new pressure would be put on the Irish government to meet the strikers' demands, which include the granting of political prisoner status.

The truce announcement was a surprise because Sinn Fein spokesmen had asserted that the new truce would be no new truce until concessions were made to the hunger strikers.

A girlfriend of one of the hunger strikers, Patrick Ward, who has gone 38 days without food, said after visiting him yesterday, "I don't think he'll live beyond 48 hours" if he continues the strike.

Some observers here assume the eight-man IRA Army Council has been satisfied by British assurances concerning interests and British military activities in Northern Ireland.

Four persons died during the weekend before the new cease-fire was announced. Two persons were killed and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Richard Helms.

Helms Admits He Withheld Data on Chile

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Former CIA director Richard Helms has acknowledged that he withheld information concerning the agency's covert operations in Chile while testifying under oath on two occasions before Senate committees.

"I felt obliged to keep some of this stuff, in other words, not to volunteer a good deal of information," Mr. Helms told a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last month. He said that disclosure of CIA operations against the government of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende could have further damaged relations between the United States and Chile.

Mr. Helms appeared before the foreign relations panel on Jan. 22 to explain apparent discrepancies in previously sworn statements regarding both domestic and foreign CIA operations. A censored transcript of his testimony was released by the committee today.

Mr. Helms, now the ambassador to Iran, said that his decision to withhold information was perhaps "a serious mistake," but categorically denied that he had ever knowingly lied to a congressional committee. "If I have been guilty in the past of not having gone the whole way, all right," he said.

Memory Lapse

On a related matter, Mr. Helms blamed a lapse of memory as the principal cause of discrepancies in his sworn statements concerning the agency's domestic activities.

Mr. Helms said he "had totally forgotten about the 'Huston business'" when he assured the Foreign Relations Committee in February, 1973, that the CIA was not involved in a government effort to gather intelligence on the anti-war movement.

"The 'Huston business'" refers to a 1970 memo, written by former Nixon aide Tom Huston, recommending break-ins and other "clearly illegal" tactics as a means of improving domestic intelligence.

Mr. Helms continued to deny that the CIA had done anything improper in response to the Huston plan.

Overseas Effort

"Participation in the Huston plan by the CIA had only to do with our giving assurance that we would increase our effort overseas in the foreign field to find out if there were connections with these various dissident groups in the United States. We did not undertake to do anything in the domestic intelligence field," he said.

Mr. Helms also denied allegations that the CIA spied or kept files on congressmen. "Nothing could be further from the truth," he said.

Mr. Helms was questioned closely by Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, about his previous statements regarding CIA activities in Chile in the light of subsequent allegations that the agency spent (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Soyuz Crewmen Land Safely After 30-Day Stay in Space

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (NYT)—The man crew of the Soyuz-17 landed today after a 30-day stay in space, a record for Soviet cosmonauts.

The 43-year-old astronaut—on his first space mission—landed at 2:03 p.m. Moscow time, according to Tass, the official press agency. Tass said the landing was made in difficult weather conditions 70 miles west of the town of Tselinograd in the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan, the same area from which the Soyuz-17 craft was launched on Jan. 11.

Col. Alexei Gubarev and Sgt. Grechko, a civilian engineer, were said to be "feeling fine" after their return. Their mission, which included numerous scientific and biomedical experiments, was pronounced a success by space officials.

The two astronauts had spent but a day or so of their mission aboard the 25-ton Soyuz-17 orbital station, which had been launched Dec. 26 and is remaining in space. The Soyuz-17 had docked with the station within hours after its launching from the Soviet space center at Baikonur.

Reassurance Seen

The reported success of the mission was seen as a reassurance that the Soviet Union is technologically ready for planned space link-up with a U.S. craft this summer. Although Soviet

space officials had said the just-completed mission was unrelated to the joint venture, the successful docking of Soyuz-17 and Soyuz-16 tended to ease concerns caused by several setbacks that the Soviet space program had suffered in recent years.

In 1971, three Soviet cosmonauts set a Russian record for time on a space station, 22 days, but died while returning to earth in the Soyuz-11 craft. Last August, an attempted docking failed between Soyuz-15 and Soyuz-16.

The Soviet space record set today compares with the 84 days spent by a U.S. crew aboard Skylab-3 13 months ago.

Tass said that the landing was made in "complicated meteorological conditions," described as wind of about 44 miles an hour, cloud height of about 800 feet and visibility of about 1,600 feet.

The Soyuz-17 detached itself from the Soyuz-16 at 9:08 a.m. Moscow time, according to Tass, after the two cosmonauts had transferred research records, films and logbooks from the station to the Soyuz-17 craft. Then the cosmonauts put on gravity suits. Tass said. At an altitude of about 22,900 feet, the Soyuz parachute system began working, the crafts "soft landing" engines were fired and the ship "landed smoothly."

A medical examination showed that the two men had "withstood well the long space flight," Tass said.

'Executive Mercenaries'

U.S. Firm Recruits Ex-GIs to Train Saudis

By Peter Arnett

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP)—Several hundred former U.S. Special Forces soldiers and other retired Vietnam war veterans are being recruited by a private American contractor to train Saudi Arabian troops to protect oil fields.

The \$77-million Defense Department contract, awarded to the Vinnell Corp. of Los Angeles in January, is the first ever given to a private American company

to train a foreign army, the company said.

Private American concerns have often handled logistics and maintenance chores of armed forces of the United States and friendly foreign governments.

But showing foreign troops how to fire their weapons and fight wars has been the mission of U.S. military advisory teams, most recently in Southeast Asia.

National Guard

The troops to be trained during the next three years by a 1,000-man Vinnell Corp. contingent belong to the Saudi Arabian National Guard, a 36,000-man internal security force commanded by King Faisal's half-brother, Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz.

These troops are primarily responsible for guarding the country's rich oil fields and the petroleum export facilities. They also provide the key bodyguard units for the Saudi Arabian royal family.

Their purpose includes, if necessary, supplementing the rapidly modernizing 36,000-man Saudi Arabian regular army.

Beginning in July, Vinnell is to train three newly mechanized infantry battalions of 1,000 men each, as well as a howitzer artillery battalion of about equal size.

The U.S. government will provide the military hardware under a \$335-million contract signed with Saudi Arabia in 1974 that includes Vinnell's fee. Saudi Arabia will pay the U.S. government, which in turn will pay Vinnell.

Political Climate

Vinnell Corp. executives and the American military men so far recruited for the job are sensitive about suggestions that they are organizing what some might consider a mercenary expedition.

"Maybe this contract has come about because the political climate of the day might be against the U.S. military sending such a big team," said Vinnell's general manager for special projects, Bob Montgomery, who returned to Los Angeles on Thursday from a visit to Saudi Arabia.

"But we are not creating a mercenary force. This is a one-time thing to do a specific job."

A former U.S. Army officer said: "We are not mercenaries because we are not pulling the

triggers, we train people to pull triggers."

Another officer laughed and said: "Maybe that makes us executive mercenaries."

The Vinnell contract is part of a vast program under way in Saudi Arabia to spend billions of dollars of oil profits to strengthen the armed forces.

Partly because the Saudis are relying on a U.S. Defense Department study of their military requirements, they are buying American-made jet fighters, helicopters and armored personnel carriers.

Other private American companies already in Saudi Arabia on military and related projects are Lockheed Aircraft and Raytheon. AVCO is training and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



JUST FRIENDS—William Whitelaw kisses Mrs. Margaret Thatcher during a stroll in Eastbourne, England, where they spoke to a conference of young Conservatives last weekend. They are the main contenders for the party leadership in a vote Tuesday.

Navy, Air Force Ask Funds For a Bomb With Nerve Gas

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP)—The U.S. Navy and Air Force want to develop a new "binary bomb" containing deadly nerve gas for retaliation if chemical warfare attacks are made on U.S. military forces.

These so-called binary munitions—in which two nontoxic chemicals become a deadly combination when mixed together—have been a major source of controversy in Congress during the last year.

That controversy, however, centered on the Army's efforts to start production of artillery shells loaded with the new binary nerve gas.

Although Congress killed the Army's request for funds last year, the new military budget that went to Congress last week contains not only a renewed Army request for money but also a Navy and Air Force request to start development of bombs that would carry the same gas.

Report Submitted

The new bombs request was disclosed in a 202-page annual report on the overall U.S. military posture submitted to Congress on Wednesday by Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Navy has included a budget request for the development of a binary bomb, which also will be used by the Air Force," he reported. Military sources say about \$2 million is included in the new budget for the project.

And \$123 million more is included to support renewed Army plans to begin building a production facility for the gas and to continue research work.

Under the Geneva protocol, which the U.S. Senate ratified in December, the United States joined with the other military powers in renouncing the "first use" of deadly chemical weapons; this, however, does not make it

illegal to continue research and production of these weapons for retaliation against chemical attack, or as the Pentagon argues, to deter any would-be attacker.

The United States, according to unofficial estimates, has stockpiled about 50 million pounds of chemical munitions, much of it conventional nerve gas, which kills instantly.

The existing type of nerve gas is essentially a single chemical and the Pentagon has argued that this gas, both in storage and contained in artillery shells, is much less safe than the new binary chemicals would be.

In the binary technique, two relatively harmless chemicals are kept separate inside the artillery shells. They become lethal only when they are mixed together by the spinning of the shell in flight.

In the case of the newly proposed bomb, project sources claim the two chemicals would be mixed only by the falling of the bomb from an aircraft and not by the motion of Navy planes taking off from aircraft carriers or Air Force planes taking off from runways.

1,800 Couples Wed In Seoul Ceremony

SEOUL, Feb. 9 (Reuters)—About 1,800 couples from South Korea and 19 other countries exchanged marriage vows in a municipal gymnasium here today in what is believed to have been the biggest mass wedding.

A 40-piece police band played as the brides and grooms filed in for the 2 1/2 hour ceremony. Sunmyung Moon, the 55-year-old founder and president of the sect to which the couples belong—the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity—officiated.

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Experts Surprised by Amount

Rise in Cambodia Aid Request Represents Reversal by U.S.

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 9 (NYT).—President Ford has asked for \$497 million in military aid for Cambodia but figures obtained here and from the administration's own estimates show that as recently as a few weeks ago American officials believed a far lower amount would be sufficient.

Information gathered from Western diplomats and military analysts, as well as from officials at the U.S. Embassy, indicates that the President's request for supplemental military aid—an extra \$222 million, which would bring the total to \$497 million—may be more than is needed for this fiscal year, which ends June 30.

The analysts feel that this information raises a serious question as to whether the Ford administration is trying to establish a buffer arms stock for next year, when Congress can be expected to provide even less aid to Indochina than this year.

Why the Request?

In the view of the diplomats and military analysts, the basic question is, why did the administration ask \$362.5 million in military support when the foreign-aid bill came up in December—Congress cut the figure to \$275 million—only to ask for a supplemental amount that would make the military budget the biggest of the Cambodian war?

The war has lasted nearly five years. What has happened in less than two months, the analysts inquire, that would justify so much more money?

They maintain that the explanations provided in Washington and at the embassy do not square with the facts available and have only confused the picture.

(In Washington, State Department officials denied that the \$222-million supplemental request for Cambodia was even in part a buffer against future congressional aid cutbacks. They said that the request was urgently needed to meet current requirements, which have increased because of intensified Communist attacks.

Allegations Rejected. Also in response to inquiries, a Pentagon spokesman rejected allegations of overinflating the supplemental request and of juggling the books on transportation costs.

(The spokesman said that the "program we are requesting now represents roughly the same value as the original request. He said that the original request was \$390 million, consisting of \$362 million in arms and equipment plus transportation costs, and not just \$362 million.

(The increase from \$300 million to the presently requested program of \$497 million, he explained, was due to a 30-percent increase in ammunition costs, a 40-percent increase in worldwide transportation costs and a more than 100-percent increase in transportation costs to and within Cambodia.

(The spokesman also said that all transportation costs are and will be charged within the authorized congressional ceiling on spending.)

Deep Background. As recently as Jan. 7 a senior embassy official in Phnom Penh was asked during a "deep background" meeting with a newsmen that the aid had created a critical situation. He replied: "I don't think we're in trouble. They're just going to have to be more careful in how they use their resources. I don't think we're in as bad shape as South Vietnam."

President Ford said that the extra money was needed "to meet minimum requirements for the survival of the Khmer Republic."

Since the submission of the presidential request, the embassy's approach has changed distinctly. Ambassador John G. Dean, in a statement a few days ago echoing the President, said that without the supplemental funds the Cambodian army would run out of ammunition long before the end of the fiscal year. It is not an exaggeration to say that this is a matter of survival for the non-Communist side in this war," he said.

A Lot of Confusion. Asked to explain the discrepancy, the embassy said that there had been "a lot of confusion" and "conflicting views" among embassy officials. Now, it said, everyone is in agreement that the Cambodians will run out by April or earlier.

Some diplomats wonder whether Mr. Ford is asking for more military aid purely for bargaining purposes, because he expects Congress to chop his request drastically if it gives him any military money at all.

These diplomats and other foreign analysts do not necessarily question the validity of the original \$362.5-million request, although some believe that the Phnom Penh government might speak by on the \$775 million authorized by Congress. The \$362.5 million sought by the administration is about the same as the amount expended last year, when the army was using considerably more ammunition. But almost all the analysts do question the total of \$497 million now being sought by the Ford administration.

Sweden Denies A Rift With U.S. Over Vietnam Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The Swedish Embassy Friday denied a newspaper report that a meeting between President Ford and a trade delegation from Stockholm had been canceled because of U.S. irritation over remarks made by Sweden's foreign minister concerning U.S. policy on Vietnam.

A Swedish Embassy spokesman said that, in fact, such a meeting had never been arranged. However, that the U.S. government had expressed what he called "discontent" with a speech made by Foreign Minister Sven Andersson criticizing President Ford's request for additional aid for the South Vietnamese government.



OFF TO THE SLOPES—Followed by his four children and his wife, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France heads toward the ski slopes in Courchevel. He is expected to stay in the Alpine resort for about a week, with one day out for a cabinet meeting in Paris.

Lisbon Junta Expands Power, Arousing Dictatorship Fears

By Miguel Acosta

LISBON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The powers of the ruling seven-man Salvation Junta have been widely expanded, arousing fears that the revolutionary Armed Forces Movement was taking a dictatorial course.

The junta, or Coordinating Committee, is composed of senior officers elected by the AFM and the chiefs of staff of the three services. It is headed by Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, the provisional president.

The junta's expansion of powers—to include purging officials of the dictatorship ousted in April and eradicating the remnants of "the corporate state"—was legislated by the AFM's Assembly of 250 delegates who met here Thursday. The legislation, which has the force of a constitutional amendment, was passed by the military-dominated Council of State Friday night.

Issue on Agenda. One of the main topics on the agenda of the long and heated meeting was whether the Assembly can "institutionalize" itself and become a revolutionary

Helms Admits Denying Data

(Continued from Page 1)

more than \$1 million to influence the outcome of the 1970 Chilean presidential election. In 1973, Mr. Helms testified under oath before both the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Intelligence Committee that the CIA had not attempted to influence the election. Mr. Helms conceded to Sen. Church that his 1973 answers were "narrow," but insisted that "I didn't come into the multinational committee hearing to mislead you."

Mr. Helms said that "one of the principal problems was who in the Congress was really the one to divulge all of the details of covert operations." Perhaps Mr. Helms said "what I should have done at the time was to go to Sen. Church's office and sit down with him and go over these things in a much more extensive way simply so he could know where the pitfalls were."

On other subjects, Mr. Helms denied: • A report that he knew about the break-in at the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. • Knowledge of an allegation attributed to former White House Counsel Charles Colson that Howard Hunt Jr. frequently passed information to the CIA long after the agency says it severed relations with the Watergate break-in conspirator. • A report attributed to Colson that he once gave Hunt \$20,000 in cash.

CIA Book Selling Reversed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—An appeals court has granted the CIA the right, at least temporarily, to suppress classified information in a book about covert activities of the CIA.

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Friday reversed a lower court decision and ruled that former intelligence officers Victor Marchetti and John Marks failed to prove that 168 deletions from their book, "The CIA, the Cult of Intelligence," were improperly excised.

The appeals court ordered the case retried. The lower court had disapproved all but 15 of the CIA's deletions.

Melvin Wolf, an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer who represents the authors, said he will seek Supreme Court review.

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Issue on Agenda. One of the main topics on the agenda of the long and heated meeting was whether the Assembly can "institutionalize" itself and become a revolutionary

What is certain, he added, is that the military will remain in power "either completely or in a supervisory capacity" for at least three years. He expressed the opinion that the AFM will vote to set itself up as a "sort of house of lords."

New Economic Law. Lobbying for this option were moderate military ministers who argued at the Assembly that they must stay around to make sure that the policies embodied in the new economic law, which is practically approved by the various revolutionary military bodies, are enforced.

Sources said that the AFM also debated the growing "cold war" atmosphere here as the Portuguese, particularly in the big cities, were being asked to "choose between communism and liberty." The political polarization has not pleased the military leadership. A senior officer said: "We did not make the revolution for political parties. We made it for the people so that they would choose."

At the Assembly, sources said, Premier Vasco da Gama, a brigadier, made a passionate speech defending a controversial labor law which has been bitterly attacked as pro-Communist by non-Communist political parties. He is considered a leading radical.

What is not clear is the power that the seven officers in the Coordinating Committee will continue to wield. Gen. da Costa Gomes has avoided colliding with the committee's political activists. His predecessor, Gen. Antonio de Spínola, resigned in a power struggle with the committee and its leftist political associates.

India Now Independent In Arms, Official Says

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (AP).—Defense Minister Swaran Singh said today that India had become self-reliant in the production of armaments, manufacturing nearly all the weapons it needs to defend itself.

"India is not dependent on outside sources for its defense needs," he said in southern Bangalore. India produces 80 to 90 percent of its weapons, including tanks, machine guns, naval ships and fighter aircraft, Mr. Singh said.

General Shapes Rightist Opposition

Sharon Leads Fight Against Israel Pullback

REHOVOT, Israel, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The hardening views of the Israeli right are being articulated these days from a fourth-floor penthouse in this quiet Tel Aviv suburb.

The apartment is the home of Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, 47, the controversial commander who led the Israeli crossing of the Suez Canal in the October war and who has since emerged as a leading spokesman for Israeli rightists.

His views and those of the many Israelis who agree with him are increasingly important at a time when Israel is about to embark on a new round of negotiations with Egypt.

Gen. Sharon is staunchly opposed to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's effort to negotiate an interim partial agreement between Israel and Egypt. Any agreement that involves a further Israeli withdrawal for anything less than full peace, Gen. Sharon said in an interview here, will prove to be a "disaster for all of us."

Beyond that, Gen. Sharon believes that Egypt is actively preparing for a new war with Israel while publicly speaking of negotiations. He has been watching the activity under way in the narrow strip of the Sinai that Egypt regained during the October war and he does not like what he has seen.

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Sharon Leads Fight Against Israel Pullback

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Gen. Sharon in the '73

Yamani Says Saudi Opposes Oil Price Rise

Oil Price Rise

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia's minister of petroleum said yesterday that his country strongly opposed any increase in oil prices this year, but to keep the price in 1975.

At the same time, Sheikh Ahmed Yamani said that Saudi Arabia could not seriously risk the threat of U.S. military action in the Persian Gulf.

"We know that it is a risky business and any rash government will not take a rash action because it is a disaster for the whole world and an end to Western civilization," he said at a news conference.

"Therefore, we take it seriously and not seriously," he said. The 44-year-old oil minister, a visit to New Delhi, India, that Saudi Arabia was seeking step up assistance because it was a disaster for the whole world and an end to Western civilization," he said at a news conference.

Asked about a possible increase in oil prices, Sheikh Yamani said: "We in Saudi Arabia are opposing any increase. A matter of fact, we are still trying to find some decrease in price. I don't think that in 1975 we will be any increase. We decided to freeze prices September this year and we can extend that period to 1975."

Sheikh Yamani said that any future war in the Middle East, "we hope that oil will be used as a weapon—but also hope that the weapon will be used. If it is removed, that is, to a home for a whole nation, Palestinian nation, who lived more than 26 years in tents in the desert."

He added: "We hope that the territory occupied by the Israelis and the will of the international community will be given back to Arabs. We are not asking anything more than that, hope we take it back and we in that oil will never be used as a weapon again."

Sheikh Yamani, whose country is the largest oil exporter, addressed questions about a possible conference between the producers and the developed countries who have been hurt by oil costs. He urged, instead, a conference with industrial consuming countries.

"We don't want to go to a conference hall and discuss a major industrialized powers only," he said. "We want to have a conference of raw materials, the transfer of technology, the international monetary system as well as any other problem that the developing countries have."

"We don't need to sit with developing countries as two different parties; we will sit them as one party, one group, a united front nations."

Sheikh Yamani arrived in New Delhi Wednesday night and was scheduled to leave India tomorrow.

Secret OPEC Session. VIENNA, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Economic and financial experts of the major oil-producing nations maintained secrecy today on an initiative to prepare the first summit conference of the heads of state of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"We will not disclose anything one

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President's Chagrin

In Congress, a Month Old,
Emmeshed in a Pile of Bills

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The President's chagrin at the slow pace of Congress, which opened its 94th session nearly a month ago, has been growing. He has been frustrated by the House's failure to pass a bill to change the date of the presidential inauguration from Jan. 20 to Jan. 21. The President has also been frustrated by the House's failure to pass a bill to change the date of the presidential inauguration from Jan. 20 to Jan. 21.

Arabs Seen by TWA 6 TriStars

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—A World Airlines (TWA) jet is scheduled to take off from New York next week for a flight to Saudi Arabia. The airline has been trying to sell some of its aircraft to the Saudis.

At first, the Saudis had declined to buy the aircraft. But now, they are interested in buying some of the aircraft.

sources added that, despite the airline's statement, the sale could be announced at any time.

week, TWA said that it had sold six of its Boeing 747 jets to Iran for \$99 million.

Getting 6 Planes
TWA is scheduled to take delivery of eight L-1011s from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. this year.

sources said it was no secret the airline industry that has been trying to sell some of its aircraft or to delay their sale.

sale of six TriStars to the airline. TWA's problems and allow the airline to put its aircraft in service this year instead of waiting for them to be sold.

sources pointed out that the airline's technical adviser to the Saudi government. They are unable to give a firm price, but said it was about \$10 million.

the Saudi airline had paid a small premium over the market price because it would be an immediate delivery.

Refuses to Stop
Army Bird Plan
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—A federal judge yesterday denied a request by the Army to stop a plan to kill birds in the Florida Everglades.

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A REAL DOG—When Andrew Jarvis attended a dog show in London, he was accompanied by his entry, a champion Afghan hound known as Bonzo, not a date.

Agnew Severs Partnership, Says He Is Being 'Exploited'

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has terminated his business partnership with land speculator Walter Dilbeck, calling him a publicity seeker whose "exaggerated and outrageous misstatements" were designed to promote himself "at the expense of my integrity."

In a letter sent Friday to Mr. Dilbeck, Agnew said that instead of the millions of dollars in profits Mr. Dilbeck had boasted of in interviews, the partnership had yet to collect "its first dollar in profits" and Agnew himself had not been paid his last quarterly \$25,000 fee.

Agnew made copies of the letter public, saying he had no recourse but to terminate the partnership openly because of Mr. Dilbeck's attempts to "exploit" him.

In Evansville, Ind., Mr. Dilbeck's office released a statement in which the businessman professed nothing but relief that Agnew had ended the partnership. Mr. Dilbeck said the former vice-president's attempts to do business with Arab governments was becoming an embarrassment to him.

"Mr. Dilbeck states that Agnew's apparent preoccupation with the Arab powers was distasteful and unsatisfactory due to Mr. Dilbeck's long-standing association with many Jewish people and interests in this country," the statement said.

Reached later, Mr. Dilbeck said he had received the \$25,000 payment and that the last \$25,000 payment was not due until March 15. He said \$15,000 had been wired to Agnew's savings account in Washington and that canceled checks in his possession would prove that Agnew received the money.

"He better pay income tax on it, because I'm going to report it," Mr. Dilbeck said. "Know what I mean?"

Agnew resigned from the vice-presidency on Oct. 10, 1973, after pleading no contest to an income tax evasion charge.

Agnew would not comment on his letter to Mr. Dilbeck. However, a secretary at Agnew's office in Crofton, Md., confirmed published reports that Agnew had agreed with Mr. Dilbeck to serve as a \$100,000-a-year consultant and share one-third of profits.

Since signing Agnew to the contract last year, Mr. Dilbeck has virtually held open house for the press, trumpeting land deals and coal-mining ventures that, he said, would make the former vice-president a millionaire.

Agnew, until Friday, did not refute Mr. Dilbeck's claims. A Washington Post story, however, had noted that Mr. Dilbeck had once lost his real estate license and the Wall Street Journal only last week reported that many of Mr. Dilbeck's previous business ventures had wound up in bankruptcy.

Mr. Dilbeck rejected Agnew's charge that he attempted to exploit the relationship for his own profit. He said that Agnew stood to make a fortune from the discovery and operation of a coal mine that had been paying off at \$1 a ton since Nov. 1, 1974.

"I like the man," Mr. Dilbeck said. "But exploiting somebody? You know, when you pick up a guy and give him \$75,000, I don't know who's exploiting whom. These are tough times right now."

In his letter, Agnew said he had earlier told Mr. Dilbeck that "building the confidence of for-

Fire Kills 6 Children
ATHOL, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP).—A woman and six children died and a man and two other youngsters suffered injuries when a fire broke out in a home early today in this western Massachusetts community. Police said the dead children ranged in age from 7 to 17.

Documents Called 'Explosive' Burglars Took Hughes' Files, Sought \$500,000 in Ransom

By James Phelan

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (NYT).—What was first reported as a routine burglary of Howard Hughes' headquarters here eight months ago has turned into a bizarre story of the theft of the exclusive billionaire's confidential files for \$500,000 in ransom.

While much remains unexplained, there have been these developments:

• The office of the Los Angeles district attorney, Joseph Busch, plans to present the case to a grand jury this week.

• A Hughes security agent has declared that he received a series of telephone calls demanding \$500,000 in cash for return of the stolen documents.

• An aide to a Hughes attorney has said that the burglars delivered a sample document to prove that they stole the papers.

• A Los Angeles man, who will testify before a grand jury, has said that he read a number of the stolen documents and had them examined by a lawyer.

He asserted that the documents contained "explosive" information about the financial contributions by Mr. Hughes to many political, CIA, the Atomic Energy Commission and other sensitive matters affecting the federal government.

Sunken Soviet Sub
Meanwhile, the Los Angeles Times reported Friday that, according to reports circulating among law-enforcement officers, Mr. Hughes contracted with the CIA to raise a sunken Russian nuclear submarine from the Atlantic Ocean.

The operation, an investigator speculated, was carried out—or at least attempted—by the crew of a vessel owned by Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp. and designed in secrecy by a Los Angeles firm.

The head of the latter firm denied any knowledge of such an operation, as did the Summa Corp.

Confidential files on the operation are believed to have been among the stolen documents.

The Pentagon believes that at least two Soviet nuclear submarines have sunk in the Atlantic. One is an attack submarine of the November class which sank off the coast of Spain in April, 1970. The other sank about 900 miles northeast of Newfoundland in March, 1972.

On June 5, security guards at Mr. Hughes' communications

headquarters at 7020 Romaine Street in Hollywood notified Los Angeles police that the two-story building had been burglarized.

Nerve Center
"Romaine," as the building is known throughout the Hughes organization, has been for 25 years the nerve center through which Mr. Hughes ran his extensive holdings by remote control. It houses a telephone switchboard, staffed 24 hours, through which he can relay his instructions.

It also was the headquarters for his long-time personal secretary, Nadine Henley, and the repository for his confidential files.

These files, it became known last week, were the prime target of the burglary.

The burglary was a daring project because "Romaine" is reportedly guarded by sophisticated electronic security devices, none of which apparently functioned during the burglary.

Entry to the building was gained, the original police report said, by a gunman who surprised a security guard and snatched his keys outside the building. The guard was forced to admit the burglars. Then he was trussed, gagged, blindfolded and left on a sofa in the basement.

In the next four hours, the burglars burned open two large safes with electrolyte torches, broke open three other security files and ransacked files and desks without alarming other Hughes aides and guards on duty.

The first police report stated that the burglars escaped, at 4:45 a.m., with \$500,000 in cash and some art objects. The report made no reference to missing documents.

A Hughes security agent has told The New York Times that the burglars got about \$250,000 in cash, as well as the documents.

A police official said: "The Hughes people had their own press officers present last June and asked us not to say anything more than a burglary occurred. There was a great difference between what we have listed as stolen and what appeared in the press."

One-Day Story
The burglary was only a one-day story in the newspapers, largely because of the secrecy imposed by the police and the Hughes organization.

But 10 days ago, it became known that there were sensational aspects to the burglary that had not been made public.

The first ransom demand, according to the Hughes security agent who received it, came late in July. The agent has asked not to be identified.

He said that an anonymous telephone caller, saying he was an intermediary, offered to arrange the return of the stolen documents for \$500,000. In the next week, there were two more calls, the agent says. On the last call, the intermediary was told that the documents would not be returned for \$500,000. It was feared that they would be copied, leaving Mr. Hughes vulnerable to further extortion.

Last fall, Los Angeles law officials laid an elaborate plan to trap the burglars and offered \$1 million for the return of the Hughes papers.

No one would say where the \$1 million would have come from, or why officials would offer so much when the Hughes organization would not pay \$500,000.

But no one sprang the trap, law officials say, and the whereabouts of the burglars and the documents are apparently unknown. The mystery awaits whatever unraveling the grand jury inquiry can provide.

U.S. Poll Cites
Inflation Fears
PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 9 (AP).—The American public is divided almost evenly on whether inflation or unemployment is more important to the government, according to the Gallup Poll.

Nationally, 46 per cent said inflation should get more attention and 44 per cent said curbing unemployment was more important. But there were sharp differences according to the political affiliations, education levels and occupations of those surveyed.

Among Republicans, inflation took priority with 58 per cent and unemployment with 32 per cent, while 10 per cent had no opinion. Of the Democrats, 44 per cent said inflation was more important and 48 per cent gave priority to reducing unemployment, while 8 per cent had no opinion.

Camel Kills Keeper
At Rhode Island Zoo
PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island, Feb. 9 (AP)—Authorities tried yesterday to determine how a camel, which apparently trampled a zoo keeper to death, got out of its cage. Slater Park Zoo superintendent Larry Hargreaves said that there was no sign of damage to the cage, which was found unlocked.

Police said that they shot and killed the animal early yesterday so they could reach the body of 60-year-old keeper Vincent Dolan. Police said that they first tried to tie the camel down.

Onassis Is Better
At Rhode Island Zoo
PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The condition of Aristotle Onassis improved somewhat yesterday, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. Onassis was hospitalized here Friday after an emergency flight from Athens. The nature of his illness has not been disclosed.



FEELING MUCH BETTER—Al Terwilliger, a politician in Michigan, lost his voice during last fall's election campaign. When all else failed, he tried acupuncture in Canada last weekend and began to speak.

Ziegler Denies Nixon Plans Eventual Return to Politics

By Everett R. Holler

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Feb. 9 (NYT).—The six-month transition period allowed by law for former President Richard Nixon to "adjust to the life of a private citizen" expired at noon today, leaving him a frail and lonely recluse clinging to the hope of salvaging his reputation and, some persons say, of returning some day to politics.

However, in a television interview last night, Mr. Nixon's chief spokesman, Ronald Ziegler, denied that the former president was "planning" a political comeback.

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon was not "contemplating or thinking about the day when he will become a spokesman for the Republican party or will be ambassador to China."

Nevertheless, on a recent occasion, Mr. Nixon spoke eagerly to a former member of his White House staff of the valuable service he could render as ambassador to China, then suddenly digressed and began talking about grooming one of his daughters, Julie Eisenhower, for a career in politics with the observation that "after all, she is both a Nixon and an Eisenhower."

The desire for political rehabilitation and acceptance, his acquaintances say, appears to be the subject most on Mr. Nixon's mind. His moods, they say, shift suddenly and sometimes puzzlingly, from buoyant confidence to spells of withdrawn, almost sullen, reflection interspersed with bursts of angry impatience over the rate of his physical recovery from a pleuritis condition and the state of his finances.

Brief Visit
The impressions of Mr. Nixon, his health and his concerns behind the guarded walls of Casa Pacifica here were obtained last week from a group of his friends, political confidantes and two members of his now-depleted staff and from a brief visit on Wednesday inside the Nixon compound, known until Mr. Nixon's resignation last Aug. 9 as the Western White House and virtually inaccessible to newsmen since then.

Mr. Nixon appeared to be thin and an employee explained that he was down at least 10 pounds from his normal, 184-pound weight.

A political associate of Mr. Nixon said the former president had told him that he hoped to return to a political role, although not as a candidate for office, in perhaps one or two years.

He quoted Mr. Nixon as saying that by then "My book will have established for the American people the fact that I was not the culprit but one of the victims of Watergate and that I have been unjustly vilified."

"I didn't have the heart, considering his physical condition and his worries, to tell him he was dreaming," the associate said.

Following a small farewell party given by Mr. and Mrs. Nixon for those leaving this weekend, Mr. Nixon was left with a personal staff of three secretaries here and his longtime assistant, Rose Mary Woods, who is working for him in Washington.

Departing during the weekend were Mr. Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's former White House press chief and closest adviser since his resignation from the presidency, Lt. Col. Jack Brennan, a military aide, and two secretaries.

With government-paid crew removed, the grounds of Casa Pacifica are taking on a somewhat shabby appearance.

Mr. Nixon's moments of moody reflection, in the opinion of a prominent San Clemente Republican who is a neighbor of the former president and sees him almost weekly, are often caused by his financial worries.

He owes federal and California income taxes of more than \$460,000. His legal fees have passed

\$250,000, of which \$100,000 has been paid by the Nixon Justice Fund headed by Rabbi Baruch Korff, who said the fund was almost broke, and there is a newly negotiated mortgage of more than \$500,000 on Casa Pacifica.

The San Clemente neighbor said that Robert Abplanalp was "helping to straighten out Nixon's finances" and wanted the former President to sell his two Florida homes at Key Biscayne. Mr. Abplanalp and another close friend, banker Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, are co-owners of the estate here with Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon's annoyance with the pace of his recovery and his exhaustion after brief spells of work is attributed by his friends to a desire to begin work on his memoirs, for which he has received a \$500,000 advance.

His agent, Irving Lazar, told Mr. Nixon that the former president's profits may run as high as \$2.5 million.

U.S. Arts Group
Assails UNESCO
Votes on Israel
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 9 (NYT).—Playwright Arthur Miller, speaking for a group in the performing arts, has attacked the resolutions against Israel voted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Mr. Miller, joined by novelist James Michener, actress Julie Harris and others, handed a letter of protest against the UNESCO actions to John Poles, deputy director general of the organization.

Their letter last week denounced a UNESCO decision in November cutting off cultural aid to Israel and another denying Israel membership in any regional grouping that, it said, left Israel in a "kind of international limbo."

Both decisions were approved at UNESCO's General Conference by the organization's majority of Arab, Asian, African and Communist members.

Unless the controversial decision is rescinded, the signers said, they would refuse to cooperate with UNESCO and would urge similar action by colleagues throughout the world.

U.S. TV Planning
To Tighten Code
On Sex, Violence
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The code board of the National Association of Broadcasters, after weeks of heated debate, has agreed on a proposed change in its television code to keep sex and violence off the screen during early evening hours.

The key section of the compromise code, agreed on at a closed meeting, says: "Entertainment programming inappropriate for viewing by a general family audience should not be broadcast during the first hour of network entertainment programming in prime time and in the immediate preceding hour."

"In the occasional case when an entertainment program for this period is deemed to be inappropriate for such an audience, advisories should be used to alert viewers."

Normally, night network programming starts at 7 or 8 p.m., depending on the time zone.

Lenten March for Pope
VATICAN CITY, Feb. 9 (AP).—Pope Paul VI will break with tradition and march in a procession through St. Peter's Square for the opening of Lent on Ash Wednesday, the Vatican announced.

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Obituaries

Raymond Cartier, Journalist With Paris-Match, Dies at 70

PARIS, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Raymond Cartier, 70, a journalist who had been working steadily up to his death, died of a heart attack in a Paris hospital. His last appearance was in a Paris-Match magazine, dated Feb. 4, 1975, in which he was featured as the director of the magazine. Cartier was born in 1904 in the town of Lorient, in Brittany. He began his career in journalism in 1924, when he joined the staff of the magazine "Le Matin". He later worked for "Le Figaro" and "Le Monde". In 1945, he joined the staff of "Paris-Match", where he remained until his death. He was known for his sharp wit and his ability to write in a clear, concise style. He was also a skilled photographer and had won several awards for his work. Cartier's death was a significant loss to the world of journalism.



Raymond Cartier.

W. Germans Still Devoted To Fasching

BONN, Feb. 9 (AP).—For about 360 days of the year, West Germans generally live up to their reputation for taking an earnest view of things. Then they cut loose in the pre-Lenten celebrations known as Karneval or Fasching. Almost anything goes. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt got down on his knees to receive the "Highest Order of Bonn's Fools." He donned a pheasant-feathered hat and thanked the Fasching guests at his office for the piggy bank they gave him. Meanwhile, across the Rhine from the West German capital, a phalanx of amazon "warriors" stormed the town hall of Beuel in a traditional show of women's liberation that predates bra burning and the United Nations "Year of the Woman" by about 150 years. "The men have been disarmed. Long live the season of fools," the conquering "princess" shouted as she snatched the town's key from the mayor. Her cohorts mounted a siege ladder, stripped a male "defender" to his underwear and entertained a weaving crowd of wine-drinking onlookers in the town hall square.

Government Standstill. Even staid Bonn indulges in the mood. The government bureaucracy comes to a virtual standstill during the days preceding Ash Wednesday. And on Wednesday, the government offices are closed. In Cologne, the financial collapse of the Herstatt Bank and other pocketbook woes will be the butt of jokes during the 3,500-member parade tomorrow. The city expects to spend about a quarter of a million dollars on the parade, slightly more than last year. While Cologne, Mainz, Düsseldorf and other centers of the Rhine-Ruhr really go all-out for Fasching, celebrations of one form or another are held throughout the country, especially in Munich. Originally a pagan ritual devoted to the driving out of the evil spirits of winter, it adopted in Christian times the idea that one needed to stock up on pleasures before the austerity of Lent.

U.S. Military To Cut Subsidies To Commissaries. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Over strenuous objections within the military, the Defense Department has decided to eliminate the government subsidies that have permitted military families to buy food in commissaries at a substantial discount. The result is expected to be a saving of more than \$200 million annually in the Defense budget but higher food costs to military families who shop in the commissaries, a century-old institution in military life.

The commissaries, which in effect are supermarkets, have been able to sell food at a discount because the Defense Department has borne the cost of the personnel who man the stores—a cost of about \$250 million in the present fiscal year. The Defense Department announced Friday that, starting this October, the commissaries will be required to meet 80 percent of all their operating costs, including personnel. By October, 1976, they must charge prices that will enable them to be 100-percent self-supporting.

Seni Pramoj, whose Democratic party won a plurality in the Jan. 26 elections, said the support came from parties whose members helped elect a conservative speaker of the House on Thursday. "My party considers this a turning point in post-election politics and we have decided to go ahead with a coalition government," said Mr. Seni, who was once Thailand's premier.

Thailand's Democrats To Form a Coalition. BANGKOK, Feb. 9 (AP).—The Democratic party announced yesterday that it would form a coalition government after receiving support from three centrist parties. Seni Pramoj, whose Democratic party won a plurality in the Jan. 26 elections, said the support came from parties whose members helped elect a conservative speaker of the House on Thursday. "My party considers this a turning point in post-election politics and we have decided to go ahead with a coalition government," said Mr. Seni, who was once Thailand's premier.

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Cuba Is Planning to Establish A 'Popular Power' Structure

By Terri Shaw

HAVANA (WFP).—After more than 18 years of what Premier Fidel Castro has called a "temporary government," Cuba is preparing to set up "popular power," a new political structure with grassroots participation. Last June and July, the citizens of one of Cuba's six provinces chose local and provincial officials in the first governmental election since Mr. Castro took power in 1959. This year, the 10-year-old Communist party of Cuba will hold its first party congress to consider, among other things, whether to hold similar elections throughout the country. While party members are preparing for the congress, a commission of scholars and government officials is drafting a new constitution, to be submitted to the voters in a referendum next year. Goal Stated. The goal of all this activity, according to Mr. Castro, is "the definitive institutionalization of the Socialist state of Cuba." In his annual July 26 speech last year, Mr. Castro emphasized that the Matanzas Province elections were not held to satisfy "bourgeois world opinion." He and other officials took pains to distinguish the new type of election from the highly politicized, multiparty votes held in Cuba in the past. The Matanzas elections, Mr. Castro said, were "the purest in the history of our country—elections without deals, without frauds, without demagoguery, without petty politics."

Mr. Castro said that, if they are approved by this year's party congress, similar elections could be held throughout Cuba next year. The last nationwide vote was in 1958. The Matanzas election was not contested on the basis of party allegiance or issues. Candidates were nominated by their neighbors and the only campaigning was the posting of the candidates' biographies on bulletin boards. Of the 1,014 delegates elected on the neighborhood level, 45 percent were members of the Communist party, the "vanguard organization" that sets government policy. Thirteen per cent were members of the Young Communists' League. There are no other political parties in Cuba. Voters in each electoral district chose delegates to serve on a municipal assembly. Each municipal assembly then elected delegates to serve on regional and provincial assemblies.

All of the assemblies elected executive committees to oversee the functioning of government agencies in their areas. Since everything is government-run in Cuba, this means the committees will eventually supervise restaurants, factories and stores in Matanzas as well as the schools and sewer system. The experiment in Matanzas "is working much better than we thought it would," said Raul Ruiz, the director of the Department of State Judicial Agencies of the Communist party's Central Committee. "The experiment has shown us that when the problems of a locality are solved in the locality, the solutions are quicker and better."

Mr. Ruiz, 40, a member of the Council of Ministers, said the experiment would probably provide for elections of assemblies on the local, provincial and national level under a system similar to the one used in Matanzas. The National Assembly would then name the Council of Ministers, now Cuba's highest administrative body. Mr. Ruiz was a laborer until Mr. Castro gained power in 1959. He attended one of the many free night schools set up for workers and received a law degree at the age of 35. Mr. Ruiz described the government's efforts during the last two years to increase Cubans' participation in decision making, a process now highly centralized in the large bureaucracy in Havana. Early Effort. One of the first efforts to involve the people in law-making at a grassroots level was the discussion of a proposed vagrancy law at union meetings throughout the country in 1971. The law, approved by the Council of Ministers, was designed to eliminate a serious absenteeism problem and provides for the arrest of persons who fail to hold down a steady job. Mr. Ruiz said 3 million Cubans have participated in meetings at which they discussed and voted on the family code, which has not yet been approved. The new court system, which went into effect early this year after similar grassroots discussions, provides for ordinary citizens elected by local organizations to sit on tribunals along with professional judges. Crash Course. The law judges, usually workers, take a crash course in law, then serve from two to three months on the tribunals. Minor offenses are tried in neighborhood courts by lay judges alone. Another experiment in citizen participation is the discussion by workers of their factory's production plan for the year. "Each year to revolution the worker had no voice; he wasn't told anything," said Miguel Quinones, a worker and Communist party leader at a noodle factory outside Havana. "Now we have direct participation in the production plans."

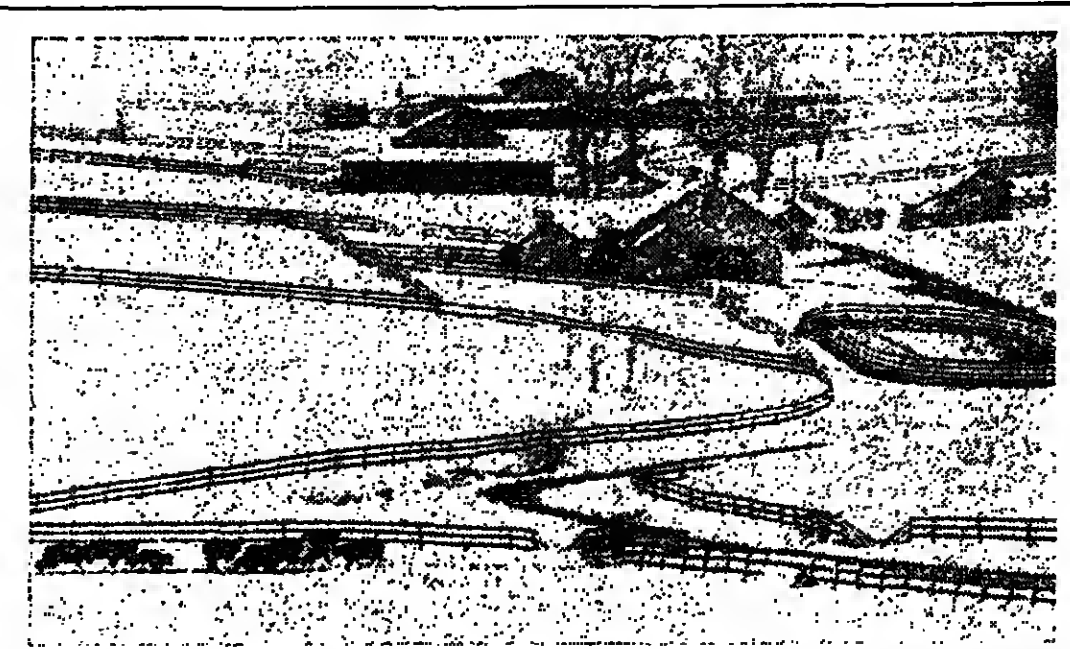
Cornwall Independence Drive Fails to Arouse the Populace

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP).—A bus conductor, a clerk and a handful of other rebel Cornishmen yesterday declared Cornwall, one of the poorest of ancient Celtic Britain to be brought under the influence of Saxon England more than 1,100 years ago, independent of British rule. But few noticed. Nine members of the recently revived Cornish Stannary Parliament signed the elaborately scripted declaration of independence in St. Austell, a Cornish town once noted for its tin mines. But the great moment hardly jolted a British government besieged by economic problems, insurrections in Ireland and a myriad of other troubles. No troops were ordered in to restore order. The Home Office did not bother to return calls from newsmen. An official just laughed when asked to comment on the declaration of the Cornish rebels. There seemed to be no need to restore order in Cornwall, Britain's southwesternmost region. The Cornish people did not appear to be concerned that they no longer were part of the British nation. There was no call to arms, no rising, no symbolic gestures of defiance. Charles's Dukedom. The declaration struck at Britain's royal family. Prince Charles, 26-year-old heir to the British throne, is Duke of Cornwall, the oldest dukedom in the land. He was not available for comment. Brian Hamblett, self-styled lord protector of the ancient Stannary Parliament, claimed he drew up the declaration after the Environment Ministry sent him a letter using the titles of the speaker and lord protector of the Stannaries. This, he said, was recognition by the London government of the Stannary Parliament. When he is not protecting the Stannaries—ancient Cornish courts that collectively made up the parliament—Mr. Hamblett is a local bus conductor. Stand on Taxes. Mr. Tull told newsmen that independence means that from now on all taxes and other levies, normally collected in the name of the British government, will remain in Cornwall, with the

Stannary deciding how much should be granted to London for such things as defense. But the nine Stannary senators have been a little premature. The 15 other senators to the Stannary, revived in a surge of Cornish nationalism last year after a lapse of more than 220 years, stressed that yesterday's declaration was not acceptable, except as a document of intent for the future. The nine signatories plan to issue Cornish money to replace Britain's currency. The Stannary claims that all British laws passed since it last met in 1733 are invalid. Cornwall, a peninsula 75 miles long and about 25 miles wide, has a population of about 330,000.

Commons Asked To Put Curbs on Abortion Racket

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A member of Parliament said Friday that London is the center of a £10-million (\$24-million) abortion racket. The government said it is considering ordering abortion clinics to charge a standard fee. James White, a Labor MP, said, "There is a £10-million-a-year abortion traffic in London. Abortions are carried out in the main on foreign women, who are treated like cattle." Mr. White spoke in the House of Commons in support of legislation he sought to bring into Parliament calling for closer supervision of abortion clinics to prevent "trafficking" of abortions for women from abroad. He said some London clinics are suspected of using taxi drivers at London Heathrow Airport to "hijack" pregnant foreign girls and to take them to clinics for which they work. 4 Estonians Executed As War Criminals. MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Four Estonian men have been executed for war crimes committed more than 30 years ago, the newspaper Sovetskaya Estoniya said last week. The newspaper said two other men were sentenced to 15 years in prison for similar crimes. The four men were executed for their roles in the wholesale execution of Soviet citizens.



AS PRETTY AS A PICTURE—A farm in New London, Md., lies under new snow.

Old Gold Mines Reworked in Western U.S.

By Charles Hillinger. EUREKA, Nev., Feb. 9.—It was below zero Fahrenheit as the gold miners trudged through deep snow at the end of the day and headed for home on the slopes of 8,604-foot Prospect Peak. "Got a couple of guests, honey," John Bennette shouted to his wife, Jorita, as he kicked the snow off his boots and opened the door to his trailer. Mrs. Bennette was baking bread. It was the first week electricity has been run into the mining camp. "We used kerosene before," the miners' wife said. "We still haul our water in five-gallon buckets." Mr. Bennette ducked outside to fill martini glasses with snow. "We don't have ice cubes," he said in apology. Camps of Yesteryear. Yet, the mining camp with its modern trailers and minor inconveniences is a far cry from the tent cities and shacks of mining camps of yesteryear. The waste of 60 years ago is the ore of today. Mr. Bennette, a third-generation gold miner, said. His grandfather migrated to the Nevada gold camps from Cornwall in England. Nearby is a second pit called the Rustler, where sample analyses show good prospects for gold recovery for at least three to four years. "The United States imports more than four times as much gold as it produces," said Donald McLaughlin, 83, honorary board chairman of the Homestake Mine, the largest gold mine in the Western Hemisphere. "The nation can easily take all the gold it can produce to fill the demand for jewelry, dental and industrial uses," he said. Last year's U.S. gold production was roughly 125 million ounces of ore, with 75 per cent from four sources: Homestake Mining Co., Lead, S.D.; Kennecott Copper Corp. (with gold as a secondary recovery); Carlin Gold Mining Co. and Cortez Gold Mines in central Nevada. © Los Angeles Times

Some Female Fireflies Found Able to Mimic Other Species

By Boyce Rensberger. NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Some female fireflies are able to mimic the illuminated mating signals of other species of fireflies, luring would-be suitors into what quickly becomes a deadly embrace, a Florida biologist has found. When a flying male is attracted by the flashing signal from the perched female and comes close enough, she grabs him and eats him. This behavior differs from the well-known habits of some female spiders and praying mantises, who kill males of their own species with whom they have just mated. In the case of the fireflies, the females attract and attack males with whom they have no intention of mating. Although the males are usually devoured, it is not known whether they constitute the females' only or prime source of nutrition. The scientists, Dr. James Lloyd, a professor of entomology at the University of Florida in Gainesville, said he had observed that some female fireflies attract the males of three other species by simulating the mating signals of each. Distinctive Flashes. Each firefly species, he said, has its own distinctive mating signal, differing from those of other species by the number, duration and frequency of flashes. Typically, mating takes place at night with opposite sexes finding each other with the aid of the luminous portions of their abdomens. Dr. Lloyd said that the predatory females he had studied most of the species phantoms, were able to recognize the males of at least three other species and produce the female response appropriate to each. "These observations," Dr. Lloyd writes in the current issue of Science magazine, "indicate that the capabilities of the firefly brain are more complex than hitherto suspected." Dr. Lloyd

Africans Finish Rhodesia Talks

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Black African leaders ended talks here on the future of the white minority regime in Rhodesia Friday. The talks, which started Thursday afternoon, attracted Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Seretse Khama of Botswana and Samora Machel, head of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo). The Rhodesian nationalist leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, chairman of the African National Council, and Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Ndabingeni Sithole, also attended. No official statement was issued but Bishop Muzorewa said the talks were "very successful." He said the meeting was designed to work out the mechanism and structure of a United African National Council.

At the Sunnyside and Mary Cameron mines in California's Plumas County, actor Lee Marvin is taking a flyer. He is bankrolling longtime miner Stan Buchanan, 62, who owns claims for the two properties. "Trying to keep track of who's doing what in the way of gold mining in Nevada is like chasing the wind today," reported R.M. McAlexander, 41, a federal mine inspector based in Reno. "Gold-mining activity has increased so much in the past year we could keep 100 men busy on the road all the time trying to keep up with it. As it is, there are only 10 federal mine inspectors covering all types of mining in Nevada," he said. Mr. McAlexander said part of the problem is that "miners are very secretive. You know the

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Struggle for Votes in Missouri

Down to Wire for Equal Rights Amendment

By Douglas E. Kneeland

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (NYT). —As they swept through the dim corridors on the third floor of the state Capitol here, the middle-aged man in horn-rimmed glasses suddenly brought his followers to a halt, jamming the passageway.

He was the Rev. John Percley of the Baptist Bible College of Springfield in conservative southwestern Missouri. And he was on a mission.

Blinking in the unfamiliar glare of television lights as he stood in the front rank of a phalanx of fresh-faced girls in modest dresses and short-haired boys in neat jackets, Mr. Percley declared: "We believe that male and female were made by God. And we believe that there is a difference. We don't represent a religious group but we are all Christians here."

Mr. Percley was a leader of the 300 or so persons from the Springfield area, mostly students, who had chartered seven buses to come to this Missouri river town to beseech their legislators not to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment passed by Congress in 1972.

A Key Target

The proposed amendment has been approved by the legislature

of 34 states, most recently by North Dakota, and it needs only four more to become the 27th to be added to the U.S. Constitution. (Two states, Nebraska and Tennessee, have voted to rescind their ratification, but there is a strong body of legal opinion that it cannot be done). For the ERA Coalition, an umbrella organization of more than 60 women's groups avidly supporting the amendment, Missouri is a key target.

The amendment sounds simple enough: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

It obtained ratification swiftly in many states during the early going. But the remaining holdouts, such as Missouri, where it was defeated in the House of Representatives in 1973 and failed to reach the floor of either state legislative body last year, tend to be more conservative.

What is more, local groups, made up largely in this state of Fundamentalists, Protestants and Roman Catholics, have decided that the amendment would clear the way for everything from total unrestricted abortions to homosexual marriages to sexually integrated public restrooms. Not to mention their loudly voiced concern that it would inevitably lead to the breakdown of the institutions of marriage and the family

by absolving husbands of the responsibility for wife and child support.

'Stop ERA' Tag

In the rear ranks of the Springfield assemblage as it straggled on down the hall in search of legislators, convert was Charlene Walker, a 19-year-old Baptist Bible College student wearing a "Stop ERA" tag.

"We got a whole bunch of people together to come up here to go against this ERA," she said. "I didn't really know what it was until a couple of days ago when this lady explained it to us in detail. I don't know her name but she spoke to us at the church."

Casting nervous glances down the corridor as she sensed that she might lose her disappearing colleagues in the labyrinthine passages of the state house, she tried to explain why she was against the amendment.

Growing Concern

"I think if the bill is made to pass," she said. "The women will have equal rights to the men and they can be drafted and in the dormitories it can be mixed. Oh, yes, and homosexuality will be OK and they can adopt children. I don't really approve of that."

It was Tuesday when the

Springfield contingent descended upon the Capitol. And that turnout, coupled with a rapidly intensifying letter-writing and telephone campaign by "Pro-Life" and "Stop ERA" movements, added to the growing concern among supporters of the amendment.

Although they had always assumed the vote in the state Senate would be close, they had been confident a few weeks ago of a relatively easy victory in the House, since several opponents in that body had been defeated in November. Now they were not so sure. The word was around that their strength was being eroded, particularly among legislators who were being subjected to considerable constituent pressure on their weekends at home.

So there was an air of tension at lunchtime that day in the governor's office as Gov. Christopher Bond, a youthful Republican and his wife, Carolyn, both strong advocates of the amendment, met to plot strategy with John Dearourf, whose Washington political consulting firm has been retained by the National Organization of Business and Professional Women to handle the ERA Coalition's national campaign.

Between bites on a hamburger, the governor pointed out on a list of legislators the ones he thought his wife should try to call or see that afternoon. "You can catch them in their offices," he said. "Find out where their offices are. The best thing is to just drop by."

"Gee, I've very close, isn't it?" Mrs. Bond said with a sigh.

Eager for Vote

Mr. Dearourf had been hoping for more time to nail down the votes. He had been in Oklahoma where the amendment was defeated a couple of weeks ago because supporters had overestimated their strength. But with apparent erosion in the House here, the sponsors were eager for a vote before it got worse.

As an issue, people on both sides concur, the amendment was hard to figure. Democrats held about a 2-to-1 edge in both houses, but some are for and some against it. Republicans are split about the same way, as are ideological conservatives and liberals of both parties. Some Roman Catholics like Rep. Harold Volkmer of Hannibal and Speaker Richard Rabbitt of St. Louis, have been supporters; others are irrevocably opposed. Even some women legislators are strong opponents of the resolution.

In the Senate, observers agree, the issue has more political overtones, but not along strict party lines. Sen. William Carson of Clinton, also a Catholic, wants the Democratic nomination for governor next year and is counting on his backing of the Equal Rights Amendment for help. He has lined up his forces behind it and has chided Gov. Bond for his inability to win over more Republicans for the measure, which needs 18 votes to pass the Senate.

'Lot of Trouble'

"I've got 14 out of 24 Democratic votes," Sen. Carson declared. "There are only two out of 11 Republican votes. If he doesn't produce at least four-elevenths of his party, we're in trouble."

But some Democrats, like Mary Gant of Kansas City and John Schneider of St. Louis, are opposed, too.

"I had a lot of trouble making up my mind," Mrs. Gant said. "I know there is discrimination against women. But the thing that frightened me about the Equal Rights Amendment is that biologically, physically, psychologically, emotionally, women are different. I don't care to be a person. As far as I'm concerned, there are two kinds of persons, men and women, and I am a woman."

Mr. Schneider, who said he started out in favor of the amendment and decided after a long examination of it that it was a "bad constitutional law," is afraid that it may alter concepts of marriage and the family that have come down through thousands of years.

With the prospects of such a close vote and with some committed opposition within his own party, Sen. Carson said, he would probably wait at least two weeks before bringing the resolution to the floor.

Meanwhile, the ERA forces in the House, with the assistance of the coalition's full-time lobbyist and a number of volunteers, scurried around until they decided Tuesday night that they probably had 85 votes, three more than they needed.

Wednesday they brought the resolution to the floor for the required preliminary vote. But their opponents had a surprise for them. Rep. Robert Snyder, the minority leader, introduced a substitute that would have required a referendum to determine the sentiments of the people. It was narrowly defeated 84 to 77.

"He didn't tell the governor he was going to do that," Mr. Dearourf complained. "That would have been on the ballot in '76. The governor said, 'Get down there and tell some of those people we don't care how they vote. We'll run with that on the ballot next year.' We had to switch about five Republican votes on the floor."

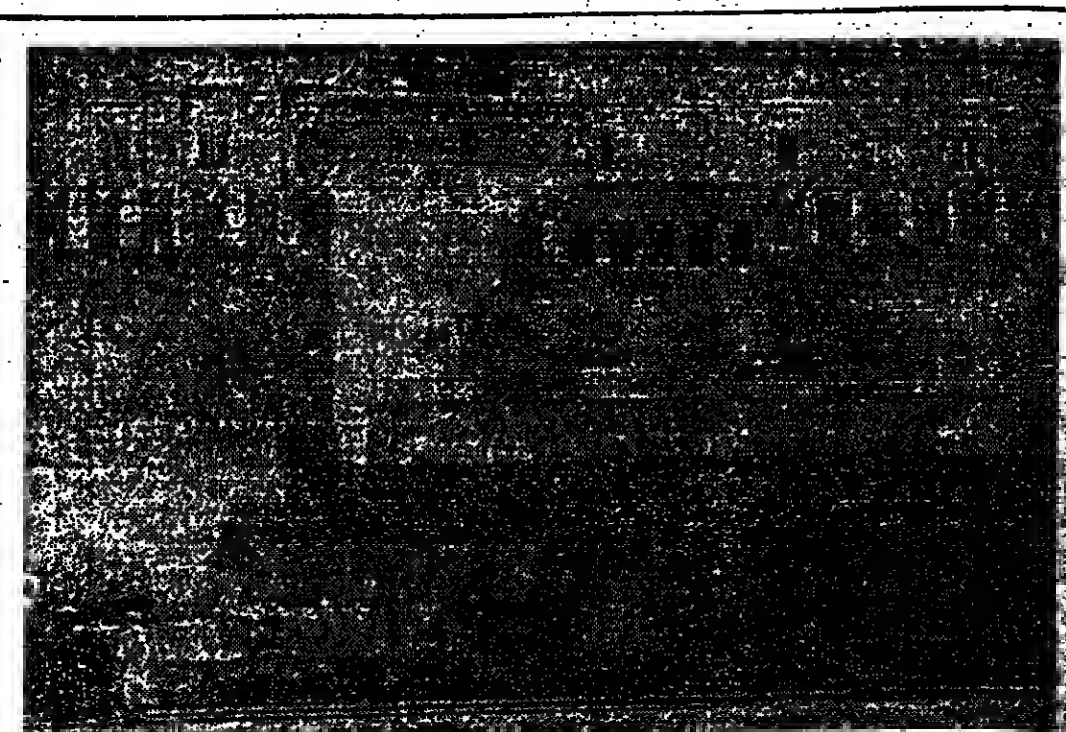
After more debate and more switching, the ERA resolution itself won tentative approval by 84 to 75.

Call to Betty Ford

Late into Wednesday evening, the ERA people lobbied frantically to shift their slim majority from slipping again or leaving town. They even called the White House to elicit support from Mrs. Betty Ford.

Thursday morning Mrs. Ford called two wavering Republicans, Rep. Margaret Miller and Rep. William Stoner, whose constituents had been among those southwestern Missouri opponents who had visited the Capitol Tuesday. She reminded them that she and the President were supporters of the amendment. After a couple of hours of desultory debate that started shortly after the first lady's call, the vote on the resolution was taken. It passed 82 to 75, with a bare constitutional majority. Both Rep. Miller and Rep. Stoner voted a "yes."

"I just hope we did the right thing," Rep. Stoner said. "On to the Senate," Mrs. Ellen Walters of St. Louis, president of the Missouri ERA Coalition, declared.



The Pilgrimage to Lenin's Tomb

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW (WP). —A visit to the final resting place of Lenin is an extraordinary experience. There in the yellow light of a subterranean vault lies the small body of this most revered Bolshevik. In 50 years, by official count, more than 71 million persons have filed past, hatless and silent.

Barely out of infancy, every Soviet citizen is taught to worship Lenin. His teachings are enshrined as the maximum in wisdom and authority. Any important room in a school, factory, hospital or public place has a likeness of Lenin somewhere in it.

To an ardent believer, the sensation of a visit to the tomb apparently resembles a religious experience. "The air is different," a Russian said. "There is a special color and smell. It is a place not of this world." For some, the excursion is nothing less than a pilgrimage. A young bride and groom stood reverently in line last week, her lacy white dress inconspicuously covered with a silk scarf.

That long line across Red Square, where Russians wait for hours all year long, is a picture postcard cliché of Moscow. The mausoleum interior, however, has never been

photographed and the sentinels scrutinize packages and every lump under heavy winter coats to prevent any camera from getting by.

View Inside

Beyond the bronze doors of the entryway, there is just the red granite, marble porphyry and Labrador stone of the bare walls and floors forming the blocks that are the sepulcher's shape. A stairway leads into the crypt itself, a room perhaps 25 feet wide and 40 feet long.

Lenin's corpse is in the middle, out of reach of the visitors, in a glass cage, raised off the ground and set on a partly gilded slab. Only his head and hands are visible. The face is expressionless. The skin is smooth and pale. He looks younger than his 54 years at death, and his reddish goatee shows no signs of gray. The hands are on his stomach, somewhat awkwardly placed, one open and the other closed.

From a distance, he seems to be wearing a robe shaped at the top to look like a black suit. The shirt is white and his tie is dark with a white pattern in it.

The inclination is to gape but the guards will not permit it. In less than a minute, the

spectators are moved through examining the body from three angles and then turning out on the stairs that lead up and out.

Behind the monument are the graves of other Soviet revolutionary figures. The most prominent are also commemorated with busts. The last in the group is Stalin. From 1929 when he died and until his death, the bust of Stalin was in the room. In 1961, Stalin's embalmed corpse also lay in the tomb and his name was engraved on the facade. Now, Lenin's name is there alone.

Nikita Khrushchev, the man who ordered Stalin's removal, was not even given an honored place at the Kremlin Wall when he died in 1971. Last summer an impressionistic headstone and bust of Khrushchev was unveiled at his burial site in Novodevichy Cemetery. It soon became a Moscow attraction.

Then, at the new year, the cemetery was suddenly closed to all but relatives of the deceased. The prevailing rumour and it may well be nothing more, is that the authorities closed the grounds out of embarrassment over the attention being accorded to a man officially ignored, despite eight years as the country's leader.

U.K. Special Prosecutor's Motto: Never Mix Business and Politics

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON (NYT). —Britain's independent special prosecutor is so independent that he has never met a prime minister and so special that people generally are unclear about what he does. But Sir Norman Skelhorn, director of public prosecutions for 11 years, ranks as one of the most important men in the British legal system. He symbolizes the division between politics and the law.

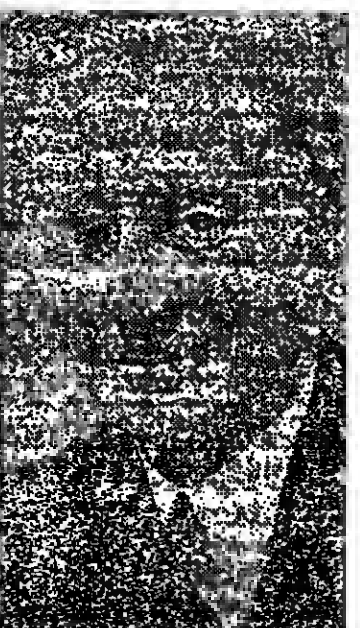
While there may have been some debate in Washington over the special Watergate prosecutor and whether to make the job permanent, there are no doubts in British minds about the value of Sir Norman's role. With wide-ranging powers, he functions as the general overseer of serious crime in an atmosphere devoid of political influence.

This insulation from politics is a blessing to Sir Norman, of course. What is worrying him these days is the rise in crimes of violence, which he regards as emblematic of an erosion of traditional British respect for law and order.

The pace of his day and the files that flow into his office reflect current trends. The latest official report showed that crime in England and Wales rose by 19 per cent in the first nine months of 1974, with serious offenses leading the way.

IRA Challenge

Moreover, Sir Norman and the police are facing increased challenges because of the rise of Irish Republican Army terrorism in England. The violence has prompted anti-IRA legislation,



Sir Norman Skelhorn.

with new categories of crimes that Sir Norman will help prosecute.

In all such cases, the special prosecutor operates under a general principle that has often been pronounced: The decision on prosecution has to be made on its merits without political or other pressure. That is how it has worked with only rare exceptions.

Not for 80 years has serious scandal touched the system. The downfall in 1924 of the first Labor party government, headed by Ramsay MacDonald, was generally attributed to its political pressure to drop a sedition case

against John Ross Campbell, editor of a Communist party magazine.

The case has stood as a shining lesson to governments since. As Sir Norman notes, the executive leans over backward to make certain that there is never a whiff of political influence on the prosecution.

The director's ultimate weapon against interference is clear: all he has to do is resign; the resulting furor in Parliament would undoubtedly bring out the reasons why and a government would suffer serious embarrassment and dire consequences.

Staff of 160

The public prosecutor directs a staff of 160, including 60 lawyers and other experts on the law who help him make up his mind whether to prosecute.

He maintains a close relationship with the attorney general—now Samuel Silkin—a political post that shifts with the party in power. Sir Norman is responsible to the attorney general, who in turn answers to Parliament, so they often meet to discuss pending cases.

Sir Norman, whose office dates from 1879, has wide discretion in a variety of criminal cases, but some prosecutions, including those involving the Official Secrets Act, corruption and the Race Relations Act, require the approval of the attorney general.

All attorneys general profess to separate their political instincts from their political instincts and legal duties. And Sir Norman, who has served under four, feels that he has been lucky because he has detected no effort to exercise political control.

Tense Division

There was a tense division at the congress, with the losers of a 3,250-to-1,203 decisive vote arguing for closer relations with the Communists, more militancy and

an immediate start on "the break with capitalism."

Despite impassioned arguments, the left wing was coolly beaten back by the firm decision of the party leader, François Mitterrand, to maintain Socialist "originality" and not let the party be transformed into a federation of factions.

But Georges Filloud, who, just before the vote, argued successfully for Mr. Mitterrand's position, was as insistent in his calm, reasoned manner on a "break with capitalism" and loyalty to the Communist alliance as was the ardent leftist Guy Denis. The majority voted to resume joint planning sessions with the Communists "as soon as they stop their polemical attacks against the Socialist party."

It was a repudiation of the Socialist identity as distinct from that of the Communists and a renewal of organizational discipline. There was no question about the ideology. It is, said another speaker, about halfway "between the Social Democrats, especially the Germans, and the stubbornness of the Bolsheviks."

Gusty Singing

It was the sort of feeling that prompted the delegates, assembled in evening clothes for a fête at the local casino, to break into a gusty rendition of "The Internationale" some with fists clenched high, after the ritual playing of "The Marseillaise."

They sang "The Internationale" without "The Marseillaise" at the conclusion of their meeting in Pau's great, drafty convention hall, more a symbol of a new

France than another France.

Its corrugated roof, its yellow, orange and black chandeliers, its unadorned angles constitute a décor familiar now from the motels, modern governmental centers, drive-in supermarkets and furniture markets that have mushroomed in every part of the country.

The delegates came from all over France—from areas that seldom send a Socialist legislator to Paris and from outposts of long, proud history of voting left.

"I've told the committee," said Mr. Feldt, "they'll never win my district in Touraine if they don't nominate my father or myself, a family that has been known in the place for a long time."

Talk of Tactics

As among politicians everywhere, talk outside the meeting hall turned to tactics. "I'm against proportional representation," a delegate from Menthon-et-Moselle said. "No matter what, we'd be in the minority."

Joseph Franceschi, deputy from Val-de-Marne, near Paris, regaled luncheon companions with gossip about party leaders. Then he turned to matters closer to heart.

"Of course, I'll take a ministry if I'm called," he said. "But otherwise, I'm going to settle down in my house on the Riviera, teach at the university four hours a week and write my memoirs."

The last day of the convention, the television set in the convention hall restaurant was tuned to a rugby match between Twickenham, near London, and Twickenham, near London. "That's why Mitterrand put off his speech until late this afternoon," a delegate said. "So many wanted to watch and root for France."

Humphrey, Muskie and McGovern Not in the Running, or Are They

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT). —Four years ago, they were among the leading candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination. But now Hubert Humphrey, Edmund Muskie and George McGovern are just three senators among 100 more onlookers as another national campaign begins.

Or so it would appear to the casual observer. In fact, all three retain a considerable appetite for the White House—and it shows. For all their protestations of noncandidacy, they made it clear in recent interviews that they did not consider themselves irrevocably out of the running.

"I've still got the itch," said Mr. Muskie. "I wish I didn't—it gets you in trouble—but I do." "Oh, I could do it," said Mr. Humphrey. "Politically, physically, emotionally, I could do it. I'm not going out to seek any commitments but I'm not going to roll over dead, either."

"I get a lot of pressure to run," Mr. McGovern said. "I probably get more love letters every day than anyone on Capitol Hill."

Majority Doubled

The current conventional wisdom in Washington says that none of the active candidates will be able to muster a majority at the convention and that the election will turn to someone else. That someone else, many politicians believe, might be named Muskie, Humphrey or McGovern.

Of the three, Mr. Muskie is probably the best situated. He is a centrist, reasonably acceptable to both the Democratic left and right wings—a posture that served him ill in the polarizing primaries of 1972 but might prove valuable at a deadlocked convention in 1976.

For the moment, however, he has other priorities. One of these is the new Budget Committee, of which Mr. Muskie is the first chairman. It gives him the opportunity to make news and achieve results during the next 18 months that will not be without political fringe benefits.

Another priority is fence-mending at home. In the last elections, Maine has chosen an independent governor and two Republican congressmen, one of the latter, Rep. William Cohen, could provide a stiff challenge for Mr. Muskie in his 1976 re-election bid.

On the Stump

He put in 18 days of campaigning in Maine last month and he deliberately chose to announce there that he was giving up his

seat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to take over the budget position.

"Their problems are economic," he said, "and they want their representatives working on their problems, not spending all their time theorizing about world peace."

Mr. Muskie told his constituents that he would spend 1975 doing

as a perennial, and the judges that he fares better "when I'm not out there looking for something, when I don't provide a target for people to shoot at." A natural constituency among Jews, trade unions, farmers, blacks, he said, will be less likely to fragment if he bides his time "till go to the convention."

"It is my judgment at the



Sen. Humphrey (left) and Sen. Muskie.

three things: Working as a full-time senator with no presidential distractions, making the Budget Committee work and planning his re-election effort.

"That's the game plan I'm going to follow," the senator said. "It's the right posture for Maine politics and it's the right posture for national politics, so I don't have to struggle with myself."

"Next January, I will consider other options but why should I do it now?"

Battle Scars

Mr. Humphrey thinks that he, too, could serve as a compromise candidate if it came to that. Despite the scars of his battles with the party's left in 1968 and 1972.

"I don't feel the kind of hostility that I used to," the Minnesota senator said. "I don't think I'm a divisive figure anymore. I can feel the change in my home state and I can feel it here in Congress."

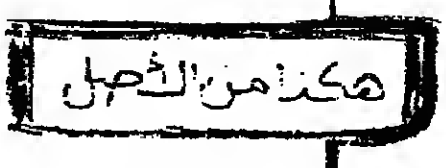
But he is determined not to get drawn into the primary campaign. In part, his determination is the result of a bitter aftertaste from 1972, particularly his difficulties in raising money and his indirect involvement in illegal contributions from the dairy industry.

But there is also the fear that "people will start thinking of me

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BUSINESS

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French Official Reaction Awaited to Arab Blacklist of Jewish Banks

By Carl Gewirtz

RIE, Feb. 9 (UPT).—The Arab, international bond drive for state-owned Electricité Generale (EDG) has aroused interest of a wide audience here to see what response the government, acting through international banks, makes to the open discrimination practiced against five European banks that were bought and are largely run by Jews who are considered to be owned by Arab banks.

Lazard Frères & Cie. of Paris complained to the Finance Ministry (RIE, Feb. 7-8) that the banks in France have succumbed to the pressure of Arab banks to stop from sharing the management and participating in the marketing of two Eurobond issues for state-run Air France Cie. du Rhône.

Protests have also been made by merchant banks excluded from participating in the million issue for Marubeni, a Japanese trading company, now on the way. A spokesman for one of the excluded banks said proudly: "I am not a Jew, but I am not an Arab and 'others,' whom we refused to identify."

Among the Arabs, whose surplus cash being wooed by most national currencies seeking a way to solve their deficits stemming from the fourfold increase in the price of oil, have threatened not to participate in loans where the banks are represented.

Of the five are Lazard Frères & Cie., Lazard Brothers in New York, the French and British banks of Rothschild and S.G. Warburg, and the seven-year Marubeni issue, which is to carry a coupon of four per cent, is being managed by Kleinwort Benson of London.

Included among the managing banks are Kuwait Foreign Trading Corporation & Investment Co. and the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank.

Banque Nationale de Paris, lead manager of EDG's planned \$40-million Eurobond, a seven-year paper expected to be offered with a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent, has come up with a formula that would suppress any say of the so-called Zionist banks from claiming membership in the loan's managing syndicate.

Concurrent with the seven-year issue, EDG will be arranging through Crédit Lyonnais a medium-term bank loan of some \$200 million to \$300 million. This is rather large, given the reluctance of many banks to increase their loan portfolios at present.

Thus, managers of the bond, who earn 0.5 per cent for their trouble, will also be expected to take at least \$20 million of the medium-term bank loan.

This rules out the participation of the five banks, as they are all merchant banks—they match borrower and investor and earn commissions for doing so, but they do not put their own money as do commercial banks whose resources are much larger.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the five are invited to join in the underwriting of the bond issue. It was the exclusion from this position in the Air France and Cie. du Rhône issues that led to the formal protest from Lazard.

Volvo Offer

Currently on offer is a \$35-million, 10-year bond for Volvo, the Swedish automaker, which is expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent. A \$125-million annual purchase fund will finance

Volvo Offer

Currently on offer is a \$25-million, 10-year loan for Volvo, the Swedish automaker, which is expected to carry a coupon of 1 1/2 per cent. A \$1.25-million annual purchase fund will func-

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 31		
	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity index			
*Currency in circ.	\$76,488,000	\$76,716,000	\$70,393,000
*Total loans ...	\$130,822,008	\$131,518,000	\$113,174,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,675,000	2,616,000	2,908,000
Auto production ...	82,495	86,446	112,000
Daily prod (bbls)	8,572,000	8,573,000	9,234,000
First cos. wages ...			
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	\$5,077,000	\$7,010,000	\$4,353,000
Busn. Index ...	278	257	179

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Dec.	Prior Month	1973
Employed			
Unemployed			
Indust. Prod.	118.3	121.7	126.5
Personal Income ..	\$1,190,000,000	\$1,185,000,000	\$1,107,100,000
*Money supply	\$283,800,000	\$283,300,000	\$271,500,000
Casualty price index ..	155.4	154.3	158.5
Construction contracts	178	184	161
		Prior Month	1973
*Mfrs' inventories ..	\$158,059,000	\$147,125,000	\$129,870,000
*Exports	\$8,729,000	\$9,061,500	\$6,948,000
*Imports	\$9,335,000	\$18,470,500	\$6,291,300

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. U.S. Construction contracts are compiled by the W. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

D. D. Donaldson

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tion. If the price falls below par, two noteworthy names appear in the list of nine co-managers of the issue—Kuwalt International Investment Co. (KIIIC) and Hill Samuel. The latter is a U.K. merchant bank founded by Jews in 1860. The names of the other eight on the list but was taken off recently.

While it could not be learned immediately whether any of the five banks will be invited to join in the underwriting, one U.S. banker, commenting on the controversy, observed that there is just "no way we will accommodate such wishes" of the Arabs to exclude the Jews. Merrill Lynch & Co. is the investment manager of the Volvo issue. It was noted, for example, that

(Continued on Page 3. Cpl. 7)

Dilemmas in Reducing Reliance on Oil Imports

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—On the same day last week that the Canadian federal government and two provinces agreed to inject a huge investment into a project to develop a major new source of energy, the word was received here in this country that a private utility was again postponing a costly new plant for converting nuclear waste to produce electricity, a gas because it was too expensive under present conditions.

That study in contrasts illustrates one of the gnawing dilemmas facing the United States and the world as solutions are sought for coping with the waste of nuclear reactors and consumer dependence on high-priced imported oil. It is an issue that is certain to bob to the surface with greater intensity in the United States in the years

Should there be greater governmental participation in such undertakings or should there be some other way to assure the launching of these projects? And what priorities should be established for the many enterprises of these types in the energy area that are bound to be proposed?

Although the counterpoint between the Canadian and U.S. actions last week was interesting, it was, of course, only one of a series of arresting and more immediately significant developments in the volatile economic world.

Obviously, the grimly pessimistic—although highly conjectural—projections on unemployment and inflation prospects in President Ford's budget and economic reports were the overwhelming topics of discussion. The persistence he foresaw for high rates for both of those maladies shock-

ed many analysts. The administration's snubbing data indicated how fast the economy has been sliding, even since the President's new economic plan on taxes and energy was announced just a month ago.

The other top development of the last week was the fast start Congress has made in carving its own imprint into the depressed economic situation—with ideas quite different from those recently proposed by President Ford.

Instead of his \$16-billion tax re-

lie plan for 1974 incomes, the House Ways and Means Committee passed a measure calling for a \$20.2-billion program—part of it rebates on last year's tax obligations and part coming in lower 1975 rates, with most of the benefits for lower-income persons where they should go.

And the House overwhelmingly approved a bill that would block the President's higher tariffs on oil imports, while freezing the price of food stamps in another rebuff to the White House.

If these House actions are ultimately sustained and become effective early in the spring, the economy should benefit somewhat from the new stimulus, although to what extent is questionable. Much of the tax relief will be spent, instead of saved. But as long as unemployment keeps rising to new 30-year highs and consumer confidence remains shattered, a sharp turnaround in housing, cars and other depressed lines that would have to lead the economy upward again will not be forthcoming very quickly.

Other developments that have dominated recent economic news were the astonishing report that the country's unemployment rate has now reached 8 1/2 per cent; the continued drop in key interest rates with the prime bank lending fee now down to 8 3/4 per cent at one major bank; the declining profits being reported by so many businesses; the continued heavy trading and moderate advance in the stock market; the 194 in auto sales below their 1943 pace despite the uplift from recent rebate proposals; and the new economic legislation by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that a floor be set under world oil prices.

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hamme

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Profit-taking hunted the stock market's recent sharp advances last week but prices still finished higher in continued hectic trading.

At the conclusion of trading on Friday, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 8.22 points at 711.91 for the week. So far this year, the key barometer has risen 85.87 points, or 15.5 per cent.

The heavy volume this week, as in the preceding week when turnover reached a record 145.6 million shares, resulted mostly from increased participation by institutional accounts.

Declining interest rates and easier money were mainly responsible for the buying interest. Prices advanced on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday after the Federal Reserve Board late Tuesday lowered the discount rate it charges member banks for loans to 6 3/4 per cent from 7 1/4 per cent.

The action was interpreted as another attempt by the Fed to stimulate the economy by making more money available in the widening recession.

A number of large banks this week also reduced their prime rates to 9 per cent from 9 1/2 per cent. One, Morgan Guaranty Trust, cut its rate on commercial loans to 8 3/4 per cent from 9 per cent, its lowest level in almost a year. In July, the prime rate was at an historic high of 12 per cent.

Brokers also continued to report a continued rise in the amount of switching by investors into stocks from short-term debt instruments as interest rates and yields on the debt instruments decline.

One of the market's main depressants was the report on Friday by the Labor Department that the nation's unemployment rate in January rose to 8.2 per cent, the highest in 34 years.

Italian Deputies Pass

Moro TV Reform Bill

ROME, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Premier Aldo Moro won a vote of confidence last night to clear the way for reforms of the state-controlled RAI television network.

Members of the majority center-left bloc in the Chamber of Deputies voted 335-326 in a maneuver that ended filibusters by the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) and the right-of-center Liberal party. The bill must be passed by the Senate before March 23 to take effect.

Over-Counter Market

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Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chge	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chge
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indiant 72082	75	88%	88%	-
indiant 72083	43	100	97%	-
indiant 72084	5	74%	74%	-
indiant 72085	23	82	82	-
indiant 72086	23	82	82	-
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100

3 Second Off World Mark

Liquori Runs Mile in 3:55.8

By Neil Andrus

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 (UPI)—With a bad and an embarrassing race out of his system, Liquori let loose and won the mile in 3:55.8 seconds at the Philadelphia Track & Field Club on Friday night, the second fastest performance in the world.

Liquori, who was booed for his flat fourth-place finish in the Wanamaker Mile at Madison Square Garden, the 25-year-old Liquori had a 1.14 on his feet during the last three laps as he pursued Tony Waldrop's indoor mark of 3:56.4.

Liquori might have done it if Filbert Bayi, the 21-year-old Ethiopian, had been along to challenge. Since Eamonn Coghlan of Villanova, the early leader, dropped back with two laps left, Liquori had nothing to chase but the clock.

Coghlan's credit, his pace (58.6 seconds) and for the first quarter and half-mile) took of the pressure off Liquori, who settled comfortably into second place (58.8, 1:59) before taking lead with 3 1/2 laps left in the 11-lap race. Liquori passed the three-quarter mile point in 2:50.4, opened a five-yard lead on the field, extended it to 12 yards with two laps left and outdistanced Bayi, who finished second in 4:00.4 at the 1 1/2 mile mark.

Liquori had an infected wisdom tooth and got it pulled early in the week, said Liquori, who was harassed by his dismal Wanamaker Mile (8:18). "Twenty-four hours later, I started to feel back in my legs, but I was scaring a lot of people because blood was still coming out of my mouth."

Liquori said that he felt a sense of vindication as poor Garden performance.

"I know now it was the wisdom tooth," said the former Villanova Olympian, who competed for the New York Athletic Club. "People booed me at the Garden, and I started to believe they knew what they were doing. It was the old story of having to prove something."

Almost lost in the excitement over Liquori's performance was that of Angel Doyle, a 16-year-old high school junior from Harrisburg, Pa., who equaled the women's world indoor record of 6.5 seconds in the 60-yard dash.

Los Angeles Games

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Dwight Stones equaled his own world indoor high jump record by clearing 7 feet 5 1/4 inches Friday night in the Los Angeles Times Games track and field meet. Stones, the world outdoor record-holder at 7-6 1/2, cleared 7-5 1/4 on his second attempt long after the competition had ended. He established his world indoor best on Jan. 18 at the Sunbelt Invitational meet in Los Angeles.

Front-running Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, competing in only his second indoor race, held off New Zealand's John Walker to capture the mile in 3:59.6. Bayi took the lead from Slovic Prefontaine just after the halfway point of the race.

70-Yard Record

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9 (UPI)—Indiana University's Mike McFarland set a world indoor record for the 70-yard dash last night with a time of 6.7 seconds in the 15th annual Mason-Dixon Games.

McFarland, a sophomore, edged Don Merrick of Seminole Junior College, who tied the previous record at 6.8.



Marty Liquori crosses tape during Philadelphia track meet.

Wins Prix de Paris

Bellino Trots Fastest and Farthest

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Owner-trainer Maurice Macharet, who does things in a very special way, today saw his horse, Bellino II, give a very special performance in the Prix de Paris, the final leg of France's Triple Crown of trotting.

Bellino II, handicapped 80 meters because he won the Prix d'Amerique two weeks ago, became the first horse since Jambo, in 1969, to make up the distance. The 8-year-old finished four lengths in front of Cete Histoire, who went off at 80-to-1. Third was Cadeau, fourth Chablis and fifth Aigle Noir in the final of 15, all of whom—except Bellino II—raced 3,160 meters.

The victory gave Bellino two-thirds of the Triple Crown. Macharet decided not to race his horse in last week's Prix de France. Because of the handicap, Macharet was not sure he wanted to enter his precious animal in today's endurance test but, after a talk with driver Jean-René Gougeon, he decided that the 80 meters could be overcome.

Macharet, too, has had success with overcoming disadvantages. While the elite of trotting in France has made Normandy the site of their breeding operations, Macharet, an owner of food-processing plants, decided to raise his animals in the Haute-Savoie region of France, by the Alps. It is an area more established as a breeding ground of champion skiers.

Frenzied Easter

The fresh mountain air evidently had no effect on his horses, along with improving their appetites. Bellino II is a ferocious eater and is more than 17 hands tall, which is something like being 9 feet tall in a world of 6-footers. But as big as he is, Bellino II is an easy trotter to handle, as Gougeon demonstrated today.

Gougeon moved his horse in back of the pack soon after the race started and then waited as Chablis, Chablis and Coppet fought for the lead. Gougeon

and most of the drivers in France are familiar with handicap races—the French trotting society's means of punishing horses who win too much money. Going into the final long sweeping turn, Bellino II had his head, which is covered by a red hood, in front and the rest was easy. When the winner crossed the finish line, the crowd at Vincennes gave him an ovation, partly because of the performance, partly because it had made him the 3-to-2 favorite.

Indiana, Still Unbeaten, Faces Formidable Minnesota Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Top-ranked Indiana, with the Big-10 basketball championship virtually wrapped up, comes up tomorrow against one of the few severe tests it has remaining in its bid to complete a perfect season, capture the national championship and set a league record for consecutive victories.

The Hoosiers, galloping 23 points from junior Scott May, had a cakewalk in trouncing Iowa, 79-56, at home yesterday. By winning, Indiana stretched its record to 22-0, equalling the second-longest winning streak in a season by a conference team. Ohio State ran up 22 consecutive successes in 1962.

The longest single season winning streak by a Big-10 team is 28, set by Iowa State in 1961, when the Buckeyes were beaten in the National Collegiate Athletic Association final. But before Indiana can think seriously about that mark, it will have to dispose of Minnesota on the road tomorrow night.

Minnesota, tied for second place

Also, the victory gave the French a sweep of their Triple Crown. In all three races, foreign horses put on poor shows. Today, the two foreigners finished far back. The first to fade was Italian-owned Dossou, who was entered by trainer-driver Gian-Carlo Baldi in place of Timothy T. who won this classic last year. Pavline, owned by the Farm de Smolensk, in the Soviet Union, couldn't keep up with the field, either.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Paul Ramirez joined Roscoe Tanner in the final of the World Championship Tennis tennis group tournament here by stunning Rod Laver, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, in a semifinal yesterday. Tanner, an American seeded seventh, had made a strong comeback earlier in the day against Geoff Masters to post a 3-6, 6-1, 6-4 victory.

Ramirez, seeded sixth, had won his way into the Laver match by beating second-seeded Jaime Fillol Friday night and called his victory over Laver "probably one of the greatest of my career."

"I'm playing well now and I've really gained a lot of confidence," said Ramirez, adding that helping Mexico beat the United States in Davis Cup play last week helped improve his attitude.

Laver said, "You're always disappointed if you don't win. I was trying to steer the ball. I just wasn't volleying well and didn't serve well the last two sets. I missed so many shots by just a few inches, it got to be unbelievable after a while."

WCT Event in Bologna BOLOGNA, Italy, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Unseeded Bob Hewitt of South Africa swept past fourth-seeded Kim Warwick of Australia, 6-3, 6-3, today to reach the quarterfinals of the \$80,000 Bologna World Championship Tennis tournament.

Italy's Adriano Panatta and Onny Parun of New Zealand also gained quarterfinal berths. Fifth-seeded Panatta overcame a three-game disadvantage in the second set to beat Dick Crelly of Australia, 6-3, 7-6, and Parun, the eighth seed, thumped unseeded Paolo Bertolucci of Italy, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

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Oregon State, trailing by 10 points with 13 minutes left to play, drew even less than five minutes later at 64-64 on a basket by Lonnie Shelton, and then went ahead for good in the closing minute on a layup by Don Smith. Shelton led the Beavers with 27 points, one less than Clint Champman notched for USC.

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Evert Halts Comeback by Court

Tops Australian Over Three Sets

RICHFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 9 (UPI)—American Chris Evert blunted Australian Margaret Court's comeback bid today with a 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 victory to win the singles title in the \$75,000 Virginia Slims of Akron Tennis Tournament.

Evert won her second tournament of the year while Court reached the finals in only her second tournament since taking a year off for the birth of her second child.

In the 22-minute first set, Evert broke service in the fifth game with a sharp angle passing shot as Court came up to the net, then both players held service until the end of the set. In the second set, Court displayed her power game at its best, breaking service twice, for an easy victory.

Evert dropped service in the third game of the third set but broke back in the fourth and again in the eighth, and the match ended when Court hit wide.

Evert won the \$15,000 first prize, bidding to match or surpass the \$194,000 she won on the tour last year. Court won \$8,000 for second.

Evert outlasted Britain's Virginia Wade, 7-5, 6-2, yesterday to qualify for the final, while Court had beaten Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union, 7-6, 6-4.

The 22-year-old Australian said it took her two months of "gymnasium, weights, running and sprinting, and exercise and I felt like I had been through a washing machine" to get into shape to return to the tour.

"If I hadn't done that," she said, "I dared not come back for fear of making a fool of myself." Wade attacked from the start and stayed up with Evert until the ninth game of the first set, when Evert broke her serve.

After Wade promptly broke back, Evert broke again and held service to win.

"I could kind of tell the first game of the second set she was a little annoyed with herself," Evert said. "When you come that close to winning a set and lose, it takes the wind out of your sails."

Ramirez Tops Laver ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Paul Ramirez joined Roscoe Tanner in the final of the World Championship Tennis tennis group tournament here by stunning Rod Laver, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, in a semifinal yesterday.

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"I'm playing well now and I've really gained a lot of confidence," said Ramirez, adding that helping Mexico beat the United States in Davis Cup play last week helped improve his attitude. Laver said, "You're always disappointed if you don't win. I was trying to steer the ball. I just wasn't volleying well and didn't serve well the last two sets. I missed so many shots by just a few inches, it got to be unbelievable after a while."

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Margaret Court hits a backhand against Olga Morozova.

Heard Is 2d

Miller Regains Form, Leads By 3 in Bob Hope Golf Event

By John S. Radosta

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 9 (UPI)—Of course, it couldn't last. Really took over yesterday and Johnny Miller resumed the lead he had relinquished for a day. From one shot behind, Miller moved to three ahead.

The 27-year-old scored a 66 in the fourth round of the five-day Bob Hope Desert Classic to head the field with 271, 17 under par.

Part of his success was attributable to brilliant iron shots and part to an alert caddy who corrected, just in time, a mistaken yardage estimate.

Speaking of today's final round, he said, "There aren't many guys who can spot me three shots and beat me. I like my odds."

If he wins, it will make three victories in the four tournaments he has played this season. Miller's leading competitor will be his old and good friend, Jerry Heard, who came out from the back with a 63 for a 72-hole total of 274, 14 under par. John Mahaffey, who helplessly watched Miller run away from him in winning the Tucson Open on Jan. 19, was third at 275.

Doesn't Choke "Jerry's going to be tough," Miller said. "The other guys choke, but not Jerry. I have a lot of respect for him. He has more potential than any of the young guys. I'd like to see Jerry, but I'm not going to give him anything."

Don Bies, a steady journeyman who held the lead after the third round Friday, shot even par to hold his position at 12 under, 276. Miller revealed he was concerned about his swing after Friday's disappointing 72.

I don't think I've ever before spent a night and morning thinking about what's wrong with my swing," Miller said after his 66. Yesterday morning he went to the practice tee to work out the kinks; this is unusual for him because he rarely practices. He fiddled with his address and timing. It must have done wonders, because his driving was flawless.

Miller's putting was excellent, too, but it was his iron shots that were spectacular. Normally, Miller is one of the game's most accurate shooters from the fairways; yesterday he was out of reach.

Sequence of Holes In one sequence of holes, 11 through 15, this is how he shot his approaches: 11 with a 9-iron, two feet from the hole; 12 with a 7-iron, six feet; 13 with a pitching wedge, three feet; 14 with a 9-iron, two feet, and 15 with an 8-iron, one and a half feet.

And then there was the birdie on the par-5 12th that his caddy, Andy Martinez, saved. Miller had laid up in two and was about to hit a pitching wedge to the green. Martinez, an expert with yardage, gave Miller the distance, 76 yards. Miller was just about at the top of his back swing when Martinez shouted, "Hold it! Hold it! It's 66, not 76."

Miller aborted the swing, stepped back to re-survey the shot and then mailed it three feet from the hole.

Chinese Defeat Swedes in Table Tennis Tourney

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Chinese hunkled world champion Sweden tonight to win a berth in the finals of the World Table Tennis Championships.

As the Chinese posed for victory photos after defeating the Swedes, 5-2, Czechoslovakia battled through the evening with a surprisingly powerful Yugoslavia for the right to meet China tomorrow for the title.

The Swedes started off with a victory by Kjell Johansson over 1974 Asian champion Liang Koon-lung. But they faltered immediately with Ulf Thorsell dropping the second game to Li Chen-shih.

From then on, it was a Chinese show and the Swedes couldn't match the accuracy of the Chinese.

Johansson came back in the fourth match to defeat Li, but the margin could not be closed.



Kuijpers of the Netherlands in the 500-meter race.

World Speed-Skating Crown Won by Dutchman at Oslo

By Neil Andrus

OSLO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Dutchman Jan Kuijpers brought his country's fifth world speed skating championship in 10 years today by winning a desperate challenge to Russian Vladimir Ivanov.

Yury Kondakov and Norway's defending champion, Sten Stensen, were second and fourth in the 1,000-meter race. While the battle

between Ivanov and Kuijpers will be remembered as one of the closest for the men's all-around championship, the two-day meet at Oslo's Hovet Stadium marked a breakthrough for overseas racers, with 19-year-old Japanese Masayoshi Kawahara placing fifth and 25-year-old American Dan Carroll taking sixth place in the overall final standings.

Kawahara's placing was the best in history by a Japanese in an all-around championship contest, and Carroll's 6th place was the best by an American since the days of John Wenzel in 1960.

The 1978 world championship, observers agreed, brought a long desired broadening of the base of world speed skating, bringing two new continents into the leading ranks in a sport traditionally dominated by Dutchmen, Russians and Norwegians.

Seemed Unbeatable Kuijpers, a 27-year-old medical student who is going into partial retirement next year because of final exams and specialist studies in orthopedic surgery, held what was seen as an unbeatable lead of 21.20 seconds over Stensen and 25.86 seconds over Ivanov before the final 1,000-meter race.

Racing against each other after Kuijpers had finished, Stensen and Ivanov picked up the challenge. With Ivanov ahead almost from the start, they picked up second and third on Kuijpers, and while Stensen tired at the halfway mark and saw his chances of defending his title disappear, Ivanov was less than a tenth of a second too late in crossing the finish line to beat the Dutchman.

"I was more worried about Ivanov than about Stensen before the 1,000," the new world champion said after the meet.

"Stensen has not been his usual self over the 1,000 this season, taking only sixth place for the distance in the European championship at Heerenveen two weeks ago. Ivanov is a real fighter, and had me really worried as he went into the final laps."

Kuijpers confirmed that this season was definitely his last in championship competition, but indicated that he might make a last try for the Dutch team for the 1,500 meters in next year's winter Olympics at Innsbruck, Austria.

"I won't have time to train sufficiently for a four-distance program, but maybe I could still do a good 1,500 and make the Olympics," Kuijpers said.

Turin Soccer Game ILLAN, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Soccer shot thrashers today at the stadium on the field, in center-forward Pietro Anastasi, when the Turin team led its winning point. At least fans were injured later in the game outside the stadium.

Police launched tear gas into the stands but allowed the game to continue after Anastasi, 27, was riled from the pitch on a tetch. He was not seriously injured, officials said.

Kyoto Marathon KYOTO, Japan, Feb. 9 (Reuters)—Minister Sakamoto, a 22-year-old Japanese, won the annual Kyoto International Marathon today in 2 hours 17 minutes.

Monzon to Face Conteh in June BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 9 (Reuters)—Argentina's Carlos Monzon will fight Britain's John Conteh in June, his promoter said yesterday.

Monzon, who holds the World Boxing Association's version of the world middleweight title, will fight Conteh for the World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title.

The fight, in Monte Carlo, will follow Monzon's scheduled title defense here in May against Tony Licata of the United States.

Conteh will first have to win his world title fight against American Lonnie Bennett in London in March.

